British Burma.

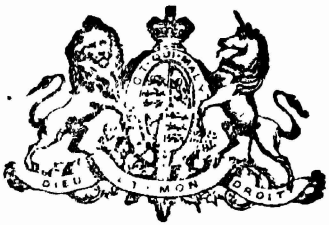
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR

1871-72.



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1873.

REPORT.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA,

FOR 1871-72.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography, including area, character of the surface and climate.

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1. The following account of the Physical Geography of British Burma is merely a repetition of what appeared in last year's report, as obviously there can be little or no alteration in a chapter treating of the Physical features and Geographical position of a Province.

Geographical Divisions.

2. The Province of British Burma, which extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of the Lower Provinces to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat., is geographically divided into four portions, Arakan, stretching from the Naf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain; the valley of the Irrawaddy, which divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unite[illegible] [illegible]ith it in its southern portion; to the eastward [illegible] the chain of hills which forms the watershed be[illegible]een the [illegible] and the Salween rivers; and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma

range; the valley of the Salween; and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat., and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south, nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom, conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,530 square miles, lies between the Náf Estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hman-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it, in that portion of its length, are more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyouk-phyoo harbour, inside the island of Ramree, is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree.

Coast

Rivers.

4. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers; the prin-

cipal ones are the Náf Estuary on the extreme west; the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth, and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan river, rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in about 23° N. which is navigable for 40 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated Akyab, the head-quarter town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toungoop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance, owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood, the whole coast-line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks, and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan river is one which has to be approached with care by ships of heavy draught; the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs.

5. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former Kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes, rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Lakes. Soil.

Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone, there are no mineral productions of any value.

Valley of the Irrawaddy

6. The valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain, stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the King of Ava, and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "the ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence, after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier, hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range, the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing river, which is almost identical with the main valley, that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoondoung river.

Sittoung valley

7. The Sittoung valley, in its northern portion, resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy, and towards the south it gradually widens, leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad, covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwè-gyen; thence to the sea on the

western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the river to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain; they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwègyen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks.

Coast line.

8. The coast-line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragou point, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban.

Rivers.

9. The main rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longtitude 97° 30′ E., flows for upwards of 600 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast, it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a net-work of tidal creeks. A little above Henzada, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward, which, flowing past Bassein, receives the water of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygaylay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 80 miles, that is as far as Bassein, which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzada it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyenmaloo, Pyengazaloo, Dalla, Phyapo n, Donyan, Thanateat and China Buckeer rivers, and the Irrawaddy, which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for river steamers as far as

Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour.

Hleing river.

10. The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream, and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon river, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers, flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal, formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide.

Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers.

11. The Pegu and the Poozoondoung rivers rise close together in the Yoma range, about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom, conquered by the Burmese under Alompra, and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu river, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad; in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon river it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it, the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung river which empties itself into the Rangoon river at the same spot as the Pegu river is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance of 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the rivers inter-communicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct: the Poozoondoung and the Pegu rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon river itself returns some of its waters to the western mouth of the Irrawaddy.

12. The Sittoung river rises far north of British territory, which it enters just above Toungoo; here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwè-gyen, where it receives the waters of the Shwè-gyen river from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward so as to form an inverted Ω, and at last flows into the gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel, widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this gulf of the tidal wave of the Indian ocean, from the south-west, and the currents along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, [illegible] with a curling crest, nine feet high, [illegible] up the Sittoung river, its effect, though [illegible] by the serpentine curve below Sittoung being felt at Shwè-gyen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung. Sittoung river. Beeling river

13. There is only one canal, which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. There always was a stream there, which was deepened and widened so as to allow of the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of lakes there are but four, which are more properly lagoons, the Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and 2½ across; the Lahgyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "Royal lake," near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference, with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards, and a depth of from 20 to 45 feet in the centre. Canals. Lakes.

14. The valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that Salween Valley.

river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams, the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyeen river on the east bank there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran rivers. The Salween, though a large river, is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Moulmein, the head-quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division. The Attaran rises in the chain of Hills which forms the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous [illegible] on its banks: it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Salween river.

Attaran river

Gyne river.

Tenasserim division.

15. Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 10° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, the chain of islands along the coast and 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the Tenasserim river. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high; its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

Tenasserim river.

16. The Tenasserim which rises in about 15° N. Latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the

ancient town of Tenasserim, which gives its name to the division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easier navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the Cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Area of British Burma.

17. The total area of the Province of British Burma is 93,664 square miles, of which 18,530 are in Arakan; 28,404 in Pegu; and 46,730 in the Tenasserim division, which includes the valley of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween, *i. e.*, the country to the eastward, drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,664 square miles, 3,450 are cultivated. This is an increase over 1870-71 when 3,283 miles were under cultivation; but it is only 3·7 per cent, of the total area, and 9·5 per cent of the culturable area, which is 36,204 square miles, exclusive of the area in Northern Arakan, which is however very limited. In Pegu alone there are no less than 13,418 square miles of culturable waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world.

Communications.

18. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. Steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanoung, Henzada and Rangoon, and a small steamer runs occasionally from Bassein to Rangoon. There is steam communication *viâ* Chittagong, from Calcutta to Akyab, and from Akyab to the southern stations of Arakan, also from Akyab to Rangoon and Moulmein. A steamer runs once a month from Ma[illegible] mein, south, to Tavoy and Mer[illegible] steamers run down to [illegible] Moulmein. The only artificial [illegible] communication in the Province is that [illegible] Pynekyun creek between the Pegu and Sittoung rivers, through which boats on their way from Rangoon to Sittoung can pass during the flood-tide.

Roads.

19. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 814 miles of road altogether, of which 504 miles are returned as first class and 205 miles as second and third class. In the Akyab district there are only 17 miles of first class road ; in Sandoway there are 8 miles of third class road ; in Ramree 152 miles of third class road, that is, a road passing over the Aeng pass from Pegu to Arakan, which was commenced in 1854, when a foot track was made, so that, according to the official report, a horseman could pass along the whole length of it at any pace ; this road has never been completed and has been allowed to fall into a mere path for bullocks. The earth-work of the road from Rangoon to Prome is completed, and much of the metalling is laid down, but the road is not yet bridged throughout its whole length. The road to Pegu branches off from the Rangoon and Prome road at the 21st mile and is nearly completed. A proposition to extend this road to the frontier station of Toungoo has been sanctioned and the work commenced.

Soil Arakan

20. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand ; the islands are of volcanic formation, and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities, the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value in that division.

Pegu.

21. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return ; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay, alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating tract about 13 miles wide, which ~~when~~ on the surface, is always covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende

are met with, and further north granite or greenstone and gniess ; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in large quantities near Thayetmyo, but after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. In 1854 the soil in the northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was reported to be well suitable for the growth of cotton, but rice is the principal cultivation.

Tenasserim.

22. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand, the sand disappearing towards the south. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with in the low land to the west of the river. To the east of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone) rise suddenly and perpendicularly out of the soil to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently outcrops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E. from the plains to the N. E. of Moulmein, across the Salween and Youmzaleen rivers, to the inner Poungloung range. The soil of the northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne, though cultivation is spreading. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the north, intersected with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered; vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent, and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. At Amherst there is a granite reef which is uncovered at low tide only ; and towards the south, granite, with white felspar becomes the main formation, clay-slate and micaceous iron ore being found on the eastern slope of the hills Still further south sandstone, grey-wacke and [illegible] glomerate, in which latter there is much iron, [illegible] vail. Fifteen miles inland, the secondary stratified formations predominate, and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal has been discovered in five distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for steamers having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white

flame, and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes;" but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked. Excellent tin also is found, and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance. Lead in the form of galena has lately been discovered in the hills beyond Toungoo about 24 miles south of the frontier, and on one of the Islands of the Mergui Archipelago. The ore is rich in metal, and a sample of that from Toungoo yielded on assay, a produce of silver equivalent to 20 ozs. to the ton.

Climate

23. The climate is moist, and depressing for part of the year, but cooler than India; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for some time after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier, it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops during the year 1871 was 12·68 per 1,000. During the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans there stationed, or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. On the whole the climate of British Burma seems much better adapted to the European constitution than any part of India. The rain-fall varies considerably from 245·85 inches at Moulmein to 54·85 inches at Thayetmyo. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze; at Kyouk-phyoo, Moulmein, and Tavoy it is 80. F. at 2 P. M. in July, and at Toungoo, to the extreme north, 90° F. The rapid changes in temperature must have a great effect on the health of the inhabitants; in May the thermometer ranges from [illegible] but a comparat[illegible] range is [illegible] F. at sunrise to 86° at mid-day; in [illegible] be said without [illegible] 84°; and in December from 67° to [illegible]

Rainfall temperature.

Yoma range [illegible] slate-clay, alternati[illegible] of May the temper- [illegible] stone assuming at times a basaltic or [illegible] lying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite [illegible] when [illegible] undulating tract about 13 miles wide, which when on the surface, is always covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

24. The progress of political affairs in connection with the province of British Burma during the year 1871-72 has been marked by events of some importance, especially as regards the relations of the British Government with His Majesty the King of Ava.

Progress of Political affairs in 1871-72.

25. Towards the end of the year 1870-71 there were some changes in the political appointments both at Mandalay and Bhamo. At Mandalay, Major McMahon had been succeeded by Captain Strover as Political Agent; and at Bhamo, Captain Spearman was appointed to officiate as Assistant Political Agent in the place of Captain Strover.

Changes of Political officers.

26. At the commencement of 1871-72 the King showed a great desire to engage in trade, and to establish manufactures of various descriptions within his dominions. He already had several steamers lying idle in the river in the neighbourhood of his capital at Mandalay, and his finances were believed to be at a low ebb; yet His Majesty was busily engaged in contracting with different merchants for river steamers and expensive machinery. To meet the demands on account of these expensive purchases the King was unfortunately persuaded to interfere with trade, partly no doubt from a desire to promote the general prosperity of his country, and partly in the hope of bringing into the Royal treasury the greater portion of the profits of the trade with British Burma. He was led on by degrees until at length he took the false step of endeavouring to induce European merchants to give him guarantees that they would sell the much prized goods and the King's servant secondary stratified agents; whilst [illegible] and of these the old red generally, were also common. Coal has been distinguished in five distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for steamers having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white

Trading pursuits of the King of Ava.

Object of the King.

27. One main object of the King was no doubt to stimulate and extend the trade in his dominions, and appear before the world as a royal patron of commerce; but he endeavoured to accomplish this end by measures which involved him in difficulties and complications that could only terminate in loss and failure. He professed himself anxious to remove all complaints as regards unsold stocks and insolvent debtors, by taking upon himself the whole responsibility; that is by purchasing all stocks at invoice rates, plus cost of freight and five per cent commission, and by insuring the risk of all bad debts which importers might otherwise have incurred in their dealings with Chinese and Mogul traders.

Injurious effect of the King's operations.

28. The first result of these measures was that piece-goods were sold very largely. They were in fact purchased by the King in quantities far exceeding the legitimate demand, and consequently the market became depressed. It was impossible for him to sell as fast as he bought; and he began to give away the goods to his troops and servants in lieu of pay; and the latter in their turn tried to convert the goods into cash by selling them in the bazaar for whatever they would fetch. These forced rates soon caused a glut in the market; they were of course ruinous to the bazaar dealers who had given full market rates to the King, and who found their stocks remaining unsold on their hands. They accordingly complained to the Political Agent that the King had created a monopoly of trade in contravention of the terms of the treaty.

Negotiations with the King.

29. Neither the Political Agent nor the Chief Commissioner could afford these traders immediate redress. It was obvious that the British Government [illegible] rage of 78° [illegible] 84°; and in December prevent the July from 76° to [illegible]; 83°: in Rangoon in the month of M[illegible]ds like any one ature ranges from 79° at sunrise to 93° at 2 [illegible] position [illegible]ght of

bore no resemblance to those royal monopolies in every kind of produce, which had been especially surrendered under the treaty of 1867. Captain Strover however, frequently tendered friendly advice to His Majesty upon the subject, but for some time without effect. The King was apparently surrounded by bad advisers, who were leading him astray from interested motives. At length His Majesty found that, as warned by the Political Agent would be the case, he was a heavy loser through his commercial operations and was by no means acquiring the reputation he had anticipated by the unhealthy stimulus he had imparted to the trade in piece-goods through his wholesale purchases. Accordingly he at last yielded to the friendly remonstrances of the Political Agent, and cancelled the several guarantees he had received. The result was that the trade returned to its old channel, and accommodated itself to the laws of supply and demand. It would be difficult to estimate the losses which were incurred during the interim; but the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that they have been much exaggerated, and that His Majesty was himself the chief loser. It must be borne in mind that for the greater part of the year there were disturbances amongst the Shans which put a stop to all trade in that direction.

Complaints as regards produce.

30. Meantime other complaints were cropping up, in which the King was not so much to blame, as his own servants and officials in the provinces, over whom it is always difficult to maintain an efficient control. It appears that the King had made advances to the cultivators which were to be repaid in produce at rates to which the cultivators agreed, actuated partly by the desire of an early advance, and partly under the influence brought to bear on them by the King's servants. The system was not very different from that under which indigo planters used to obtain a lien on the crops of the cultivators of Bengal. The consequence was that merchants in general found a difficulty occasionally, in purchasing cutch, rice, cotton and grain, which they often found had been taken up on the King's account before they entered the market. No doubt, in a coun-

try where such an irresponsible despotism prevails as in Burma, merchants must sometimes find a difficulty in competing with the sovereign if he is disposed to trade; whilst the officials in the provinces brought their influence to bear upon the cultivators, in the hope of pleasing the King who was known to be urgently in want of produce for export, in order to meet his heavy liabilities to merchants and contractors. But no case has been brought before the Chief Commissioner, based on authentic data, which amounted to an absolute breach of the letter of the treaty, or which warranted any direct interference on the part of the Political Agent, though remonstrances and advice were not spared.

Memorials from English merchants.

31. Some imperfect accounts of these proceedings appear to have reached certain mercantile firms in England, who accordingly submitted a memorial to the Home Government, alleging that the King was acting contrary to the treaties of 1862 and 1867. It was urged that these breaches of treaty had caused a complete stagnation in trade, and induced the traders to send back their goods to Rangoon; and that they had also neutralised any effort which had been made for opening up a trade with Western China *via* Bhamo. It was even asserted that the King had issued a Royal Edict requiring all producers to sell only to his agents; and all dealers in piece-goods to buy only of his agents, under pain of getting no redress in his Courts in the event of their having any disputes with their customers.

No real foundation for the charges made by them.

32. The extent to which the King has interfered with trade has already been explained; and it will have been seen that although the action of the King is to be lamented, especially as it has entailed considerable loss on himself, yet there is no real foundation for the grave charges which have been brought against his Government.

Progress of trade since 1867.

33. With reference to these allegations, the Chief Commissioner reviewed the progress of trade with Upper Burma since the treaty of 1867, in a dispatch from which the following passages are extracted:—

(5.) "The importation into Mandalay in the year immediately "following the treaty was, as might have been expected, excessive. "The trade of 1866-67 was destroyed by the rebellion, and natur- "ally in 1867-68, the first year of the treaty, there was a re-ac- "tion; stocks in the local market, which were exhausted, had to "be replenished throughout the country; in addition to this there "was an exaggerated notion of the extent to which trade would be "opened through Burma with China, and speculative importations "were made, which fully account for the dullness of the market.

"In 1868-69, there was, as the result of these over importations, "a falling off of a little over two lakhs of rupees in the value of "European goods imported into Upper Burma, but the quantities "of twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods were far in excess of "even those of the previous year. In 1869-70, the trade, chiefly "however in miscellaneous goods, increased to the extent of up- "wards of 11½ lakhs of rupees, but there was again a falling off in "1870-71; in the year 1871-72 which has lately closed, there is "an increase, especially in values. There is this undoubted fact, "that the exports of European goods from British to Upper Bur- "ma, increased in value from Rs. 33,73,765 in 1866-67, to Rs. "69,90,968 in 1871-72, which shows a higher figure than any pre- "ceding year except 1869-70, and the great item in that year was "not in piece-goods, or in the main staples of export, but in mis- "cellaneous goods, which represented a value of Rs. 29,17,600, "against Rs. 16,12,341 in 1871-72. A statement showing the "value of goods cleared through the Rangoon Custom House direct "for Upper Burma at one per cent. duty, since 1867-68, is append- "ed, from which it will be seen that the value has increased from "Rs. 55,902, in that year to Rs. 33,21,030 in 1871-72.

(6.) "But if the exports to Ava can be shown to have been such "as to refute the statements of the memorialists as to the stagna- "tion of trade during the past year, what must be said when the "table of imports from Upper Burma to British Burma is examin- "ed. The value of goods of the classes which are received from "Upper Burma and shipped to Europe, increased from Rs. "9,48,155 in 1867-68, to Rs. 26,62,941 in 1871-72. This increase "has been a steady increase from year to year. The import of "cotton has increased from 20,019 maunds in 1867-68, to 152,689 "maunds in 1871-72. These figures relate to the sea-borne trade. "But if the state of the whole trade between Upper and Lower "Burma is considered, it will be found that the trade between the "two countries in 1871-72, was Rs. 231,99,938 against Rs. "211,45,017 in 1868-69, and against Rs. 155,99,053 in 1865-66. "The trade of 1867-68 was greater, but that was because the trade "had been suspended in the previous year in consequence of the "rebellion, and abnormally large shipments of grain were made "from our territory.

(7.) "The value of the total imports from Upper Burma into "British territory was Rs. 110,48,330 in 1871-72, against Rs. "88,20,970 in 1868-69, Rs. 90,53,080 in 1869-70, and Rs.

"101,47,692 in 1870-71. What greater development of trade "than this the memorialists anticipated it is impossible to con-"ceive. The memorialists lay great stress on the fact that in giv-"ing up the frontier duties we anticipated that the loss would be "covered by the stimulus which would be given to trade on the "abolition of these imposts, and though they do not go so far as "to say in so many words that this expectation has not been fulfilled, "they seem to be under the impression that it is so. Whereas in "point of fact, our trade with Upper Burma has increased from "Rs. 93,06,800 in 1862-63, to Rs. 231,99,838 in 1871-72."

Mistakes of the memorialists.

34. The Chief Commissioner next dealt with the specific statements of the memorialists. He pointed out that no Royal Edict of the character stated had been issued. An Edict, certainly, was promulgated on the 31st May 1871, but it simply abolished all duties on produce within Ava territory, and proclaimed the establishment of free trade. Moreover, had any such Edict been issued, it would have attracted immediate attention, as being a direct infringment of the treaty of 1867, under which the Mixed Court had been established at Mandalay for the adjudication of all cases between British and Burmese subjects. Again, it was pointed out, there had been no real stagnation of trade caused by the King's action, as far as the importation of piece-goods from Europe was concerned. On the contrary, more piece-goods had been sold; but the local retail trade had been for a short time, depressed from the causes already indicated. A small quantity of goods had been returned to Rangoon as unsaleable; that is, some thirty or forty cases had been sent back in 1871, and some few cases in 1872; but such returns are by no means uncommon in a new trade; as mistakes must occur occasionally as to the nature and extent of the real demand. Indeed, considering that the trade with the Shan States was brought to a close by the disturbances, it is only surprising that more goods were not sent back to Rangoon. The allegation that the King was obstructing the trade with Western China was questioned in like manner, and it was shown that His Majesty had been actually sending large quantities of cotton and other produce to Bhamo, whilst a brisk trade was being carried on by the Chinese. On the other hand no English

firm has sent a single consignment of goods to Bhamo since 1870, and the trade has thus passed entirely into the hands of the Chinese, and perhaps on the whole, this is the most natural channel. It may be added that so far from obstructing the trade-route, the King has taken active means to keep it open. He has built posts or guard-houses along the Tah-pen river, and established posts across the Kakhyen hills. Again at Bhamo he has re-built the old store-house for cotton, which had been in ruins and unused for many years.

Embarrassments of the King.

35. It cannot be denied that the commercial operations of the King have had a mischievous tendency, but it would be unreasonable to expect that the advanced views which prevail at Manchester, as to the legitimate limit of State interference with trade, should already prevail at Mandalay. And there is no denying the fact that any mistakes which His Majesty may have committed, are entirely due to the evil advice and representations of interested parties, who have enticed him into schemes and contracts, far in excess of his requirements or resources. He has thus been tempted to engage in trade to meet his liabilities, and compelled to assign large quantities of produce to European contractors. It is also to be feared that the extraordinary outlay on his recent embassy to England will add to his embarrassments, and result in measures which will prove to be equally opposed to the material interests of his subjects, and the development of a healthy free trade between the two countries.

Coronation of the great Pagoda at Rangoon.

36. Next to the progress of trade in Upper Burma, perhaps the most interesting event during the past year was the coronation of the great Pagoda at Rangoon. In the Administration Report for 1870-71, an allusion was made to a curious ornament of gold and jewels, known as the Htee, or umbrella, which the King was desirous of presenting to the famous Shwè Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon. Nearly all the pagodas in Burma are surmounted by this ornament, which is the symbol of royalty or sovereignty; and

no doubt it is placed on the summit of Buddhist temples as a mark of reverence to Gautama Buddha. This particular Htee for the Shwé Dagon Pagoda, was to have been sent to Rangoon in 1870, and indeed the preliminary arrangements had been settled. But some political significance was found to be attached to the fact of the King of Ava placing a new Htee on the most famous Pagoda in British territory; and this point was absurdly exaggerated by mischievous and intriguing men, and caused considerable alarm amongst a credulous and excitable people like the Burmese. Fears were also naturally entertained that dacoits and other troublesome characters would take advantage of the expected concourse at Rangoon to create disturbances Accordingly, the King postponed sending the Htee until the public mind should have quieted down, and his action in the matter be better understood.

Arrival of the Htee at Rangoon.

37. In 1871 the alarm and excitement had died out, and early in October the Htee was sent down from Mandalay, on board a barge and steamer belonging to the King, under the charge of a Woondouk, or Assistant Minister of State, with minor officials and followers, aggregating ninety-three in number. Whilst passing through the King's dominions the Htee seems to have been an object of worship wherever the steamer anchored; but on entering British territory it excited less attention than could have been expected; and the King's officers expressed some disappointment at the absence of religious feeling in British Burma. On the 22nd of October, the Htee arrived at Rangoon, and was landed and placed under a temporary structure on the Strand, preparatory to being conducted to the Shwé Dagon Pagoda, which is situated about a mile and a half from the river.

Description of the Htee.

38. The Htee consists of seven successive tiers or circular terraces, which bear some resemblance to inverted tambourines, and rise one above the other in diminishing sizes, until they terminate in a spire, which stands upon the uppermost tier, and carries a

or vane. The framework of the several tiers in this singular tower is of wrought iron, but the whole is covered with solid gold plating, studded with precious stones; the lowest tier is 13½ feet in diameter, and weighs a ton and one-third. The whole Htee is 47 feet in height.

Its political significance.

39. It may here be as well to explain the origin of the political significance, which was supposed to be attached to the ceremony of placing the Htee on the summit of the Shwé Dagon Pagoda. The two most famous temples in Burma are the Shwé Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, and the great Pagoda in the city of Pegu. Now the town of Rangoon, formerly called Dagon, was an ancient port, and an emporium of the commerce of the Indian and Malacca peninsulas. The town of Pegu was on the other hand more inland, and the capital of the Talain kingdom of the same name and metropolis of Talain nationality. Thus, the Shwé Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon was the great resort of Buddhist merchants and pilgrims from all parts by sea, and a centre of trade as well as of religion; and its magnificent dimensions still certify to the opulence of Asiatic traders in bygone times. The pagoda at Pegu was more the resort of the Talain sovereign and his court; and would be thus regarded as a centre of national worship and associated with the ancient glories of the Talain kings. Northward of the Talain kingdom of Pegu was the Burman kingdom of Ava; and for centuries the whole valley of the Irrawaddy was desolated by the bloody wars between these two kingdoms. Sometimes the Talains conquered Ava, and at others the Burmese conquered Pegu. Thus from time immemorial the imperial suzerainty over the whole valley, from the Chinese frontier to the Bay of Bengal alternated between Pegu and Ava. In the 17th century the Burmans reigned over both Ava and Pegu. In the first half of the 18th century the Talains recovered possession of Pegu, and then extended their empire over Ava. Between the years 1750 and 1760 there was another revolution. Alompra the hunter, raised a revolt in Ava, drove out the Talains, and then con-

Wars between Pegu and Ava.

quered the lower valley, including the cities of Pegu and Dagon. He was the founder of the dynasty of Burmese kings, which is still reigning at Mandalay.

Importance of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon.

40. Thenceforth the political object of the Burmese conquerors of Pegu was to transfer all the religious and national associations of the Talains from the capital at Pegu, to the city of Dagon, which became known as Rangoon, or the "victory is complete," and was regarded as the new capital of the Pegu province. In the reign of Tsinbyoo Yen, the second son of Alompra, the Talains rebelled; but the Burmese king suppressed the revolt, and in 1774 asserted his sovereignty by the ceremony of placing a new Htee on the summit of the Shwè Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, and beheading the captive Talain king of Pegu. Again as late as 1841, when king Tharrawaddy was preparing at Rangoon to make war upon the English, he greatly added to the decorations of the Htee, and thus connected the renovation of the Htee with hostile proceedings against the British Government.

Local arrangements.

41. It was from these circumstances that the ceremony of placing a new Htee on the Shwè Dagon Pagoda, was associated in the Burmese mind with the assertion of sovereignty. In the present instance however, the ceremony was to be performed in British territory and was therefore carefully divested of all political significance. The King was induced to make over the Htee to the Chief Commissioner who in his turn made it over to a committee of Elders of the town, who undertook to superintend the process of carrying the Htee to the Pagoda, and placing it on the summit of the shrine. The religious part of the ceremony was thus left entirely in the hands of the Rangoon Elders, subject only to the necessary arrangements of the local authorities for the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

Carriage of the Htee to the Pagoda.

42. The time chosen for the Htee on the Pagoda was a great yearly festival in the full moon of the month Tasoungmong, when enormous crowds

of Burmese flock to Rangoon to worship at the Shwé Dagon Pagoda; and this circumstance no doubt largely increased the excitement which was soon caused by the presence of the Htee. On the 28th October, the Htee was carried with great pomp from the temporary building on the Strand to the house prepared for it on the upper platform of the Pagoda. The Htee, consisting of ten pieces, was taken down, and each piece was carried along on a kind of triumphant stage; whilst the people crowded around to offer their shoulders to the burden, and thus to take as large a share as possible in what was regarded as a pious work. Each piece had a procession of its own, including bands of dancers, well and tastefully dressed, composed of young men of respectable families from each quarter of the town. The whole length of the road, a mile and a half in extent, was lined with white cloth which had been contributed by a pious resident of the town. The procession consisted of 50,000 persons and lasted six or seven hours, but it was singularly orderly and well conducted.

Coronation of the Pagoda.

43. From the 28th October until the 26th of November, the people were gathering to Rangoon from all parts of the country, and flocking to the Pagoda in crowds. Meantime arrangements were being made for bringing down the old Htee of 1774, and carrying up the new one of nearly a century later. The Shwé Dagon Pagoda is situated on the spur of a hill which overlooks Rangoon, and alone furnishes a considerable natural elevation. The structure rises above this hill in three successive terraces or platforms. The upper terrace is an oblong of 900 feet long by 700 broad, and stands at an elevation of about 76 feet from the roadway, at the foot of the steps which lead to the Pagoda. Several little chapels are built on this platform, and in the centre rises the Pagoda properly so called, consisting of a solid cone of brickwork; octagonal and terraced for the first 95 feet, and then taking a circular form, and rising up 217 feet more to the summit. The top of the Pagoda is thus 388 feet above the roadway, but only 312 feet

above the upper platform. The great difficulty in the coronation was to carry the different pieces of the Htee up the outside of the great solid cone of the Pagoda proper. This was accomplished by covering the cone with a huge basket-work of bamboos, and then constructing a roadway of six strong ropes, which ran in an incline plane from a point on the platform to a point on the upper part of the cone. A carriage ran up this roadway on pullies, and brought up each portion of the Htee in succession, which was then elevated to the summit by a crane.

Labour and expense.

44. The labour and expense of these proceedings must have been very great, but were entirely gratuitous. Hundreds of wooden poles, besides fifty thousand bamboos, and seventy boat-loads of canes, were used in the construction of the scaffolding. The labour was distributed amongst different bodies of workmen and artizans, each having its own headman, and performing its allotted portion without pay or emolument, beyond the religious merit which was supposed to attach to the task; whilst every working man was duly supplied with daily provisions at the expense of other pious contributors, to whom the merit was the only reward. For the work of dragging at the ropes, which drew up the different pieces of the Htee, there were always thousands of volunteers, young and old, who were only too anxious to lend a hand. Meantime, the Woondouk and the officials and followers who accompanied him, were entertained in temporary buildings which had been constructed for their reception; but they took little or no active part in the proceedings, beyond watching the ceremony, and writing down full particulars for the information of their royal master.

Estimated cost.

45. The value of the Htee, as it was presented by the King of Ava, has been estimated at £62,000; of which gold and jewels to the value of £4,000 were furnished from the old Htee. In addition to this amount, the residents of Rangoon contributed money and jewels, as well as labour and provisions, to the estimated value of £25,000. The golden vane on

the summit was the most costly portion of the whole Htee, considering its size. It was decorated with jewels, and was valued at £4,000, of which £2,500 was contributed by the ladies of the palace at Mandalay, and £1,500 by different natives of British Burma.

Good conduct of the people.

46. Throughout the whole period of the festival season, during which the ceremony was performed, the native population of Rangoon seems to have nearly doubled. There was always a crowd of some 30,000 persons on the platform of the Pagoda and in its immediate neighbourhood; and on some occasions the number is said to have reached 100,000. There was of course much religious excitement and rejoicing. Young women scattered flowers on the Pagoda platform, and the roads leading to it. Others carried silver vases of scented water, which they freely scattered about amongst the crowds of spectators. Others again distributed sherbet, lemonade and other cooling drinks, as well as parched rice and other simple articles. Many of the more zealous worshippers were noisy and demonstrative, and filled the air with shouts of triumph, or were engaged in beating drums and clashing cymbals, or giving vent to their enthusiasm in wild dancing. But amidst all these distractions the work of crowning the Pagoda was carried steadily on. Day by day, processions of artizans and labourers proceeded to their allotted labour, arrayed in white garments, with sacred white flags in their hands, displaying an earnestness and sobriety which was one of the most characteristic features of the ceremony. Fortunately the accidents were comparatively few in number, considering the perilous character of much of the duty that was performed. On the whole the conduct of the mixed assemblage was most satisfactory. The people, amidst their loudest rejoicings, were always singularly amenable to the control of the local authorities; and it was gratifying to know that throughout the entire festival season, there was not only no increase of crime in Rangoon, but an actual diminution in the average number of offences.

Working of the Mixed Court.

47. The remaining events of the year in connection with the Court of Mandalay call for little notice. For some time the Mixed Court at Mandalay did not work quite satisfactorily, in consequence, it is believed, of the inexperience of the Burmese judge, who sits on the bench with the Political Agent in all cases in which Burmese as well as British subjects are concerned. This, and perhaps other causes, seem to have necessitated too many references to the Burmese Ministers. The King, however, has lately shown a sincere desire to carry out the reforms which have been suggested by the Political Agent, and to invest the Court with more independence and freedom of action, so that the Chief Commissioner confidently hopes that there will be no further complaints.

Telegraph in Ava territory.

48. During the past year the King has occasionally spoken to the British Agent respecting the line of telegraph which he has constructed in his dominions, but did not appear to arrive at any definite conclusion as regards maintaining its efficiency and connecting it with the wires in British territory. For a long time His Majesty expressed himself desirous of securing the services of an English Telegraph Officer, who should not only be qualified to construct a line and superintend its operations, but also be able to manufacture all the apparatus and material, and teach that manufacture to his own subjects. The Chief Commissioner is glad, however, to state that the King has lately arrived at a more just idea of his requirements; and that arrangements are nearly completed under which, it is hoped, telegraphic communication between Mandalay and British territory, and the consequent connection of Ava with the rest of the civilized world, will be placed on an efficient footing before the close of the current year.

Progress of affairs at Bhamo.

49. The progress of affairs at Bhamo during the past year is also of considerable interest. In March, 1871, Captain Spearman succeeded Captain Strover, as Assistant Political Agent, and remained in charge until the conclusion of the year under review.

50. It will be remembered that the agency was established at Bhamo about the end of 1869 for the purpose of re-opening the old trade-route with Western China, which was brought to a close some twenty years ago by the devastating wars between the Panthays and Chinese. From the conflicting accounts which reach Bhamo, the termination of hostilities would seem, when the past year closed, to have been as far off as ever. Two contradictory classes of reports are perpetually being carried to the Assistant Political Agent; the one emanating from the Kakhyens, who occupy the hills between Bhamo and the Panthay frontier city of Momein; and the other emanating from the Chinese merchants, who trade between Bhamo and Yunan, and the Burmese authorities resident at Bhamo. The Kakhyens bring in frequent reports of Panthay successes, and Chinese reverses. The Chinese and Burmese, on the other hand, bring in reports that Panthay towns have been captured and sacked by the Chinese, and that Panthay influence is being destroyed, or at any rate is on the decline in Yunan.

Conflicting reports of the wars between the Panthays and Chinese.

51. The actual state of affairs in Western China can thus only be inferred. It would appear that during the past year, whatever may have since occurred, the Panthays were in complete and peaceable possession of the whole of the north and centre of Yunan; but that on the south, and especially on the south-eastern and south-western confines, they were harassed and hard pressed by various parties of Chinese. These Chinese however are not, it is believed, imperial troops, acting under the immediate orders of the court of Pekin; nor indeed has there been any regular Chinese army operating in any part of Yunan; they are irregular bands of Chinese marauders, commanded by chiefs, who have not, it is understood, been commissioned by the Imperial Government, although they may have been encouraged and supported by the mandarins of neighbouring provinces. But whilst the Panthays are thus assailed on the north, they are still in possession of some important towns and have till very lately, held

Probable condition of Western China.

them by strong garrisons. Sometimes four or five independent Chinese bands join together and invest a town, such as Momein and Yoneshan. Yoneshan seems to have been taken, so far as the evidence on that point is to be believed, while no doubt the garrison of Momein is in a very precarious condition, and is not likely to be able to hold out long.

Disturbances amongst the Shans.

52. The Shans and Kakhyens, who are nominally under the suzeranity of Ava, appear to acknowledge their vassalage in the inverse ratios of their distance from Mandalay. During the past year the Shan ex-Tsaubwa of Theinnee, has created much disturbance. This locality is situated inland, between Bhamo and Mandalay north and south, and between the upper courses of the Salween and Irrawaddy rivers, east and west. The insurrection of the Shans has been suppressed, but Bhamo was so denuded of troops during the interval, that the Kakhyens also commenced their raids, and Bhamo itself is said to have been more than once in danger. The Woon of Bhamo has now put an end to these disorders, and the town has escaped the raiders.

Refractory Kakhyens near Mogoung

53. The Kakhyens, as already stated, are more troublesome the further they are removed from the capital; and during the past year, the tribes in the neighbourhood of Mogoung have been even more refractory than those in the neighbourhood of Bhamo. Mogoung is a remote locality, about seventy miles to the north of Bhamo. It is a place of exile for political prisoners; and amongst others, there is a colony of Assamese who were carried away captive in the old wars between Assam and Ava, and were located in this place. Mogoung is however, likely to attract future attention from its proximity to the amber mines, which are or were worked by the King, and are situated still further to the northward. Early in the year the Kakhyens attacked a town to the northward of Mogoung, and killed the Tsitkay or local officer; and the Woon of Mogoung was compelled to send a force of 500 men against them. They are however frequently committing outrages;

but this appears to have been the normal state of the tribes for generations. It is now reported that they have closed the amber mines, and carry off small quantities of the amber for sale in their villages on the bank of the river. In several reaches in the first defile, which intervenes between Bhamo and Mogoung, they have committed raids on ascending boats. They crouch down in the long grass, and when a boat is struggling up against the strong current along the bank, they suddenly open fire and rush to it and carry off everything. When a boat however, is descending the stream, it is safe from such attacks, as it proceeds rapidly in the centre of the current, and the Kakhyens have no boats in which to approach them.

Shan immigration.

54. The immigration of Shan cultivators into British territory still continues, though it is not very active; and under arrangements with the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company, free passages for twenty-five immigrants may be granted by the Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo on board any steamer leaving that place for Rangoon. Under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, an officer has been told off to receive all such Shans on their arrival in Rangoon, and land is marked out for them, and the necessary advances made through their headmen. The Chief Commissioner also contemplated the construction of a house for their temporary reception at Rangoon; but found on enquiry that the new arrivals generally proceeded at once to the villages where Shan immigrants had already settled; whilst those who were unable to leave immediately, passed the night at the house of the native Town Surveyor, who is on friendly terms with the headman, and willing to receive all Shans who come to him.

Visit of the Viceroy.

55. The commencement of 1872 will long be remembered in Burma, in connection with the visit to the Province of His Excellency, the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India; an event which promised to prove one of vast importance in the history

of the Province, but which met with so sad a termination. The Viceroy's visit was looked forward to with the utmost enthusiasm by all classes of the community. Lord Mayo was the first Viceroy who had visited Burma, and the only Governor General who had done so, excepting the Marquis of Dalhousie. His Excellency landed at Rangoon with a large suite on Monday the 29th January 1872, and was received by the chief authorities of the Province with every honour. The whole town was decked with flags, streamers, garlands, triumphal arches, and tastefully decorated colonnades, whilst congratulatory addresses were presented by every class, including Europeans, Burmese, Moguls, Chinese, Suratees, Hindus, Arakanese, Karens and Shans. The festivities which followed were continued until Saturday the 3rd February. During the interval His Excellency inspected the Jail, the Barracks, the Schools, and the Rice Mills, and visited every institution of public interest in Rangoon. He also attended several entertainments, including a Burmese drama, in which the principal performers were sent from Mandalay by the King; and he held levees for European and Burmese gentlemen, and numerous receptions of different public bodies. From Rangoon the Viceroy proceeded to Moulmein, and on the 5th February left Burma. On the 12th the sad tidings of his assassination at Port Blair reached Rangoon, and excited a profound and universal sorrow on which it is unnecessary to dwell, but which was much intensified by the impression which had been left on the minds of the people by His Excellency's visit.

King's Mission to England.

56. In March 1872, the King of Ava despatched a Mission to the Court of London, consisting of four Burmese officials, namely, the Kin Woon Mengyee, the Paden Woon, the Pangyet Woon, and a writer or Secretary. The Mission was somewhat irregular. His Majesty departed from his usual custom of taking the advice of the Political Agent upon all matters connected with the relations between the two countries, and steadily declined to make known his inten-

tion to the Agent, until the Embassy was actually starting. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the Embassy was officially and formally informed in Rangoon, that though they would be received in a manner becoming their position as representatives of an independent monarch, in friendly alliance with the British Government, they were not to expect that any State business would be conducted with them, and that the political relations between the Court of Ava, and the Government of India, must continue to be carried on through the prescribed channels. The mistakes which the King committed in respect to the mission are no doubt to be attributed rather to the evil counsel of interested agents, than to any wilful desire on the King's own part to treat the Government of India or its representatives with disrespect.

Letters from the Queen, Premier, and Viceroy, to the King of Ava.

57. Towards the close of the year under review, letters to the address of the King of Ava were received from Her Majesty the Queen, the Prime Minister, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India. These letters were dispatched to Mandalay in charge of Colonel Horace Browne, Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, who was specially deputed for the purpose. As Colonel Browne approached Mandalay on board the steamer, a fleet of fifty gilded war barges met him with a deputation of Burmese officials, and escorted him to Mandalay, where, as the bearer of royal letters, he was received with every honor. After some preliminary discussion, it was arranged that the letters should be delivered on the 24th April 1872. The letters were laid on golden salvers, and carried to the Palace with a great procession of elephants, accompanied by a body of cavalry and music. The route on either side was lined with infantry. On entering the Palace enclosure, a royal salute was fired, and the European officers and Burman officials, dismounted from their elephants amidst a military display of all arms of the service, including war elephants and war chariots in fine trappings, and a profuse exhibition of silken banners. After a short visit of ceremony to the

Hlot-dau, or Council of State, the letters were carried to the Palace, through the great inner red gate, which is only open to members of the royal family. Most of the British residents in Mandalay were present, but were only admitted at the side door. The letters were then taken, still on golden salvers, into the hall of reception, where several of the King's sons, and other members of the royal family, were already seated. Presently His Majesty made his appearance and took his seat on a couch. The letters were read aloud by a Burmese official, and a conversation ensued between the King and the British officers; after which His Majesty retired, and refreshments were served up in the Burmese fashion, which brought the ceremony to a close. It was obviously to the King's interest to make the most of the success which had attended his endeavour to open direct communication with Her Majesty and the Prime Minister and to give the greatest éclat to the ceremony.

Panthay Mission from Talifoo.

58. About the same time a Mission arrived at Rangoon from the Court of Talifoo, bearing friendly messages from Sultan Suleiman, the reigning sovereign over the Panthay territories in Western China. The Mission comprised the following personages:—

(1.) Prince Hassan, a son of Sultan Suleiman, and head of the Mission.

(2.) Prince Yusuf, a nephew of the Sultan.

(3.) Ibrahim Khan, an interpreter, who however could speak no English or Hindostanee, but knew a little Arabic, and could converse through the medium of Malay and Chinamen.

The Mission was under the peremptory orders of the Panthay Government, to proceed to England and deliver presents from Sultan Suleiman to Her Majesty the Queen. Attempts were made to dissuade the Mission from undertaking the journey to England, but while the Prince was aware that the

result [illegible]otiation must be fruitless, his instructions to go to England in the face of all obstacles were so stringent, that he felt bound to go on, and he was accordingly forwarded to Calcutta and eventually to England. It will be remembered that the Vizier of Suleiman Sultan, named Tah-sah-kon, was Governor of Momein at the time of Major Sladen's expedition, and had hospitably entertained the party, and promised every assistance in clearing the routes between Bhamo and Momein. It was but natural that the Panthays having received a mission of English officers should find it difficult to understand that there could possibly be any political objections to their sending a return mission. If any complication has arisen in the matter the mission to the Panthays should have the blame and not their response to our overtures, quite unsought on their part.

Mission to Zimmay.

59. During the past year, the relations between British Burma and Siam have been prominently brought under notice. It will be seen from the Administration Report for 1870-71, that the timber trade on the Salween had been greatly impeded by the disputes between the Chief of Zimmay, who is a feudatory of Siam, and the Chief of Eastern Karennee, who is nominally under the suzeranity of Ava. In April 1871, Captain Lowndes was deputed on a Mission to Zimmay with the view of promoting friendly relations with the Chief, and providing for the better protection of foresters. The Mission returned in the following May, and Captain Lowndes submitted an interesting journal of his proceedings, including a narrative of the incidents of his journey through those remote territories; but he was unable immediately to effect the primary object of his mission. The Chief was friendly, and appeared to be arriving at some sort of understanding with the Chief of Eastern Karennee; but otherwise he was extremely apathetic, and it was obvious he would make no effort to redress the grievances alleged against him, excepting under compulsion from the Court of Siam. Under such circumstances, application was made to the British Consul at Bangkok, and the Siamese Government has lately commenced the

Negotiation with Siam.

adjudication of claims against its distant vassal, and has paid considerable claims preferred by British subjects. The Police have been greatly strengthened on the Salween frontier, and an Assistant Commissioner has been specially appointed to the locality; and it is to be hoped that these measures will tend to place the timber trade on a legitimate basis and secure the protection of the foresters. The establishment of the Salween district has been attended with the best possible results. The Chiefs of the neighbouring Karennee States seem anxious to co-operate with us in maintaining order on the frontier, and are themselves much alarmed at the aggressive position towards them taken up by some of the old dacoit chiefs, alleged to be acting under the sanction of the King of Burma though this is not shown really to be the case. In January 1872, the young King of Siam, whilst on his way to Calcutta, paid a visit to Rangoon, accompanied by several of his brothers and high officials. On this occasion, His Majesty was received as the guest of the Chief Commissioner, who accompanied him to Calcutta.

Arakan Hill Tracts.

60. The unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Arakan Hill Tracts has been long under the consideration of Government; but during the past year a new system of administration had been introduced, based on the policy which had been previously adopted in the Chittagong Hills, and other remote districts of Bengal. A line has been drawn, between territory which is still under our direct administration, and that which we do not at present desire to bring under our immediate control, and which is therefore left in the hands of the Chiefs. The Hill District under our control has been placed under the administration of the Superintendent of Hill Tracts, with an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and a native official. The Police within these limits, have been greatly strengthened, and formed into a separate force. A code of simple rules has also been framed for the special administration of justice in these Tracts, as it is undesirable that the Regulations and Acts of the Government of India, should be applied to such an

ignorant and uncivilised race, as the people of the Hills. The Superintendent has been instructed that it is time to cultivate and maintain friendly relations with the Chiefs beyond the line of demarcation; influencing them so far as he can, but not endeavouring to coerce them or interfere with them, or on the other hand doing anything which will have the effect of making us responsible for their protection from other and still more inacessible tribes. The work of enlisting, equipping and training a suitable body of Police, has now been nearly completed. Stockaded posts have been established at Palukwa, Dalekmay and Lemroo, and communications have been established between them. Steps have also been taken for opening up a communication between the frontier of the Hill Tracts and that of Chittagong.

61. The results of the past year have shown that the new system of administration has been highly successful. The raids into the Arakan Hills, chiefly by men of the Shandoo tribe, constituted one of the great difficulties of past years; and it was found impossible to protect our villages, or to exercise any control over the marauding tribes, by whom they were perpetually laid waste. During 1871-72 however, there has been only one raid on a village within the boundary of the new district. The Police received early notice of the outrage, and overtook the marauders, and after inflicting severe loss, compelled them to abandon their plunder and captives. Two other raids were attempted, but in both cases the activity of the Police forced the war-party to retreat across the frontier, before they could perpetrate any mischief. Meantime the old system of debt and feud slavery is dying out, and good order, and security to property, are gradually being introduced into the Hill Tracts, and will naturally be followed by a development of the agricultural industry of the people, who it is hoped, will engage largely in the cultivation of Cotton and Tobacco. Successful results.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Divisions of the Province.

62. The Province of British Burma is composed of the three divisions of Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, which from the time of their coming under British rule up to January 1862, were governed separately by their respective Commissioners, under the control of the Supreme Government in the case of Pegu and Tenasserim, and under that of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the case of Arakan. In January 1862, however, the three divisions were amalgamated and formed into a Chief Commissionership under Major General Sir Arthur Phayre. The whole of Arakan was taken from the Burmese in the war of 1824-26, as also was that portion of the present Tenasserim division extending from the Salween to the Pakchan, but Pegu and the portion of Tenasserim west of the Salween did not become British territory until after the second Burmese war in 1852, although this portion of the country was taken by our troops in the first war, but was handed back to the Government of Ava under the provisions of the Treaty of Yandaboo. The Province is administered by a Chief Commissioner, who has subordinate to him, 3 Commissioners in charge of divisions, 13 Deputy Commissioners in charge of districts, and numerous other officers, Executive and Judicial. A Judicial Commissioner was appointed in January 1872.

Area and population of the Province.

63. The estimated area of the Province is 93,664 square miles, with a population of 2,562,323 souls, or 27·4 persons to a square mile; this is a very sparse population, but it must be remembered that a large portion of the country consists of mountainous tracts and impenetrable jungle which has not even one person to a square mile. To control this extensive Province with its 1,000 miles of frontier, on some parts of which there are very turbulent races of people, only 6,058 police were employed during the year. This is equal to one policeman to every 423 persons, and to upwards of 15 square miles of country.

64. The Arakan division with its head-quarters at Akyab, consists of four districts, *viz*: Akyab, Northern Arakan Hill Tracts, Ramree and Sandoway, and the first named district has for Revenue and Judicial purposes the four sub-divisions of Akyab, Rathaidoung, Myohoung and Nâf. The area of this division is estimated to be 18,530 square miles, but its north-eastern boundaries are but indefinitely defined and surveyed. The population of the division during the year 1871-72, was 461,136 souls, or 24·9 persons to a square mile; the Land tax yielded £74,490, and the gross revenue was £199,756. Arakan.

65. The Pegu division with its head-quarters at Rangoon, is composed of the five districts of Rangoon, with the sub-divisions of Yandoon and Twantay; Bassein, with the sub-division of Ngathaingyoung; Myanoung, with its sudder station at Henzada, and the sub-divisions of Myanoung and Tharrawaddy; Prome, with the sub-division of Poungday and Engma; and Thayet; and has an area of 28,404 square miles and a population of 1,524,422 souls, or 53·6 persons to the square mile. The Revenue from Land tax was £205,446, while the gross revenue amounted to £763,825. Pegu.

66. The Tenasserim division has its head-quarters at Moulmein, and comprises the districts of Amherst, with the sub-division of Thatone; Shwé-gyen, with the sub-division of Sittoung; Toungoo; Tavoy and Mergui; and the newly formed district named the Salween Tracts which was previously included in the Shwè-gyen district under the name of the Yoonzaleen sub-division. This division has an area of 46,730 square miles, with a population of 576,765 persons, or 12·3 persons to a square mile. The Land tax yielded £64,585, while the gross Revenue receipts amounted to £211,241. Tenasserim

67. The following are the principal towns in the Province having a population of upwards of 10,000 souls:— Towns with 10,000 souls.

Rangoon.	100,000
Moulmein.	53,653
Prome.	24,682
Bassein.	19,577
Akyab	15,281
Henzada.	15,285
Tavoy.	14,467
Shwe-doung.	12,411

D.—Population.

Sources from whence statistics of population are obtained.

68. The population statistics of British Burma, are gathered from annual returns, prepared by Thoogyees or revenue collectors, for the purpose of assessing the capitation tax, within their respective circles; a nominal roll of every man, woman, and child, residing within each revenue Circle is one of the returns which has to be submitted to District officers, and as these returns are usually tolerably correct, they afford a fair means of ascertaining the number of the population. A regular census of the Province has been taken during the year 1872, but the results are not yet known.

Increase of Population.

69. The total population of British Burma during the year 1871-72, was 2,562,323 souls, against 2,491,736 souls in the year 1870-71, being an increase of 70,587 souls, or 2·8 per cent. This increase is partly due to natural causes and partly to immigration.

Statement showing the increase in population during the past 10 years.

70. The following statement shows the steady increase that has taken place in the population of the Province during the past 10 years:—

Years.	Population.	Increase in numbers.	Per cent.
1861-62	1,897,897 ...	...	...
1862-63	2,020,634 ...	122,737 ...	6·4

Years.	Population.	Increase in number.	Per cent.
1863-64	2,092,041	71,407	3·5
1864-65	2,196,180	104,139	5·0
1865-66	2,273,049	76,869	3·5
1866-67	2,330,453	57,404	2·5
1867-68	2,392,312	61,859	2·6
1868-69	2,395,985	3,673	0·11
1869-70	2,463,484	67,499	2·8
1870-71	2,491,736	28,752	1·16
1871-72	2,562,323	70,587	2·8

71. Of the total population of the Province during the past year, 848,801 were adult males, and 795,875 adult females. Of children above 12 years of age, there were 472,129 boys, and 445,518 girls.

Classification.

72. The greater part of the population are Buddhists. From the detailed statistics given in the Appendix, it appears that there were 267,752 aboriginies. These are the Karens, Khyens, and other wild tribes who inhabit the Forests and Hills. There were 1,337 Europeans, and 5,192 East Indians in the Province during the year. Hindoos and Mahomedans number 36,427 and 82,002, respectively. The majority of the Mahomedans are the descendants of Mahomedan fathers and Burmese mothers.

Emmigrants and Immigrants.

73. The statistics of emigrants and immigrants shew that there were 75,690 emigrants, and 97,679 immigrants during the past year. As noted in last year's report, the greatest number of emigrants and immigrants were in the districts of Rangoon, Amherst and Myanoung. The immigrants are principally coolies from India, who come to Rangoon and Moulmein, where they are certain of employment at very high wages, in the several rice and saw mills which have been set up at those ports. Large numbers of men from Upper Burma also flock to Myanoung where they find employment on embankments and other Public Works which are carried on in that district. This class of immigrants would no doubt gladly settle in British Burma, but are deterred from doing so, on account of the restrictions placed by the Burmese Government upon families crossing the frontier into British territory. As regards the Indian im-

migrants, after they have saved a little money they return to their homes.

Houses.

74. During the past year there were 1,133 masonry houses in the Province, and 527,274 houses of all other kinds, giving an average on the total population of 4·8 souls, to each house. It will be seen that the proportion of masonry to other descriptions of houses is very small. This may be attributed to the expensiveness of masonry houses, but is chiefly due to the fact that such buildings are not suited to a damp climate like that of Burma where it is essential that a house should be raised off the ground so as to allow of a free current of air beneath it. Wood being plentiful, a wooden house is quickly and cheaply built.

Population of the three Divisions.

75. The population of the three Divisions of the Province during the past year, as compared with that in 1870-71 was as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Arakan	452,925	... 461,136
Pegu	1,467,894	... 1,524,422
Tenasserim	570,917	... 576,765

76. The increase in Arakan was 8,211 souls, or 1·77 per cent ; in Pegu 56,528, or 3·8 per cent, and in Tenasserim 5,848, or 1·02 per cent, it will be seen therefore that the greatest increase took place in the Pegu division. This increase has occurred principally in the Rangoon district, where the population has increased during the year from 350,312 to 373,078 or by 22·766 persons, the remaining portion of the increase in the Pegu division is pretty equally distributed among the four other districts, *viz.*, Bassein, Thayet, Prome and Myanoung.

Average of population to square mile.

77. The average of population to the square mile was for the Province 27·35 souls, and in Arakan 24·88, in Pegu 53·66, and in Tenasserim 12·34. Pegu is therefore by far the most thickly populated, of the three Divisions.

E.—Fiscal.

78. No surveys were undertaken in the Province during the year of report except the measurement of a few waste land grants in the Rangoon district by the Senior Officer, Revenue Settlement Department, who found that in most instances the original area granted had been added to by the grantees, and that in one or two cases considerable tracts of village land had been encroached upon. Survey operations.

79. The question of the grants of waste land generally, was under consideration during the year, and the result of the enquiries made, shewed a very unsatisfactory state of things. In the Rangoon district alone it was found that 80,923 acres have been granted away in 66 grants, of which only 9,502 acres have been partially cultivated. These lands have, in the majority of cases, been taken up for speculative purposes, and for the extortion of petty dues from the surrounding villagers, and not for the purpose of cultivation, or the development of improved agricultural industry through the employment of European capital. Most of the grants, and especially the large ones, appear to have been made without due consideration or enquiry, and with no regard to the rights and interests of the villagers in the neighbourhood, and there can be no doubt that the people have been much harassed and oppressed, and that here and there they have been actually driven from their holdings, through having been forbidden by the grantees to cut firewood and thatch grass, to graze their cattle, to burn charcoal, to gather fruits and flowers, and even to catch birds or fish; to all of which by right of residence they would have been entitled had the land remained in possession of the Government. Waste land grants.

80. The grants seem to have been made to anybody who had sufficient interest to get his application supported, without reference to the legality of the grant, the rights of the people, or the good of the State; and in consequence, abuses of every kind have Grants made without proper enquiry.

sprung up; lands, which are not "waste lands," were leased for terms of 20 and 30 years, free of assessment, and whilst the grantees do not expend one rupee in improving, or tilling these lands, they derive a revenue therefrom by charging for firewood and everything else that the people around may require from the lands so leased.

Report on the subject submitted to the Government of India, and the rules entirely cancelled.

81. In reporting on these grants to the Government of India, it was recommended that the rules of 1863 for the sale of waste lands, and the rules of 1865 for leasing such lands, should be cancelled, as there is no object in selling land of this kind in British Burma, or in making grants. These recommendations have met with approval, and the rules have been entirely cancelled. A survey of the whole of the existing grants has, at the same time, been authorized.

Comparative Statement of the land under Settlement

82. The following statement shows the area of the cultivated land under settlement in the several districts of the Province, during the year of report and that immediately preceding :—

District	Area under Settlement in		Increase	Decrease
	1870-71	1871-72.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Akyab	79,571	75,800	,,	3,723
Northern Arakan	,,	,,	,,	,,
Ramree	54,688	54,945	,,	43
Sandoway	10,792	10,784	,,	8
Rangoon	211,805	196,072	,,	15,793
Bassein	72,556	65,224	,,	7,332
Myanoung	195,096	195,475	379	,,
Prome	128,643	154,269	25,626	,,
Thayet	,,	,,	,,	,,
Toungoo	28,695	28,695	,,	,,
Shwegyen	10,911	10,649	,,	262
Amherst	59,191	59,121	,,	70
Tavoy	11,575	11,575	,,	,,
Mergui	20,166	20,166	,,	,,
Total	883,571	882,345		
			Net decrease.	1,226

No Settlement operations during the year.

83. No settlement operations were carried out in the Arakan division during the year, and the leases of about 4,000 acres expired. In the Rangoon and Bassein districts 15,793 and 7,332 acres respectively,

fell out of settlement, but 25,626 acres additional were brought under lease in the Prome district, by the Deputy Commissioner, not however for any specified period, but as liable to measurement whenever it may be considered necessary. Settlement operations were also in abeyance in the Tenasserim division, and there was a small decrease in the area under lease, owing to the relinquishment of certain rice land in the Amherst and Shwe-gyen districts.

The question of the settlement of land carefully considered by a Committee of experienced Officers.

84. The whole question of the settlement of land in this Province has been carefully considered by a Committee of experienced Officers, who recommended, that the Settlement establishment sanctioned in 1869 should be modified and that, in future, settlements should be carried out under the supervision and control of the revenue authorities; that the primary duty of the establishment entertained for settlement purposes should be to demarcate, and map the various holdings ; that where possible a uniform rate of assessment should be imposed on the area of each kweng or plain, such rates to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner subject to the approval of the Commissioner ; that the system of individual leases should be followed in all cases, the joint system having been productive of oppression ; that leases for portions of holdings only should not be granted ; that lessees should be allowed to abandon their holdings on giving one year's notice, or on payment of a year's tax ; that an allowance for *bonâ fide* fallow land not exceeding one-quarter of the total area of the leased holdings should be granted ; that the leases should be for periods of 5 or 10 years, one term of duration only being allowed in each kweng ; that due provision should be made for providing that the village enclosure is not encroached upon, and that a sufficiency of grazing ground is allotted to each village ; and that the rights of the cultivators to the waste lands adjoining leased tracts, should not be absolute, but only preferential.

Proposals of Committee approved by the Government of India.

85. These proposals met with the full approval of the Chief Commissioner, and on submission to the

Government of India were generally accepted. Measures will shortly be taken to organize a new Settlement establishment in accordance therewith.

Increase in the area of land under cultivation.

86. The total area of land under cultivation in the year of report was 2,143,968 acres, an increase of 53,582 acres over the area under tillage in the previous year. Of the gross area under cultivation 1,774,776 acres were under rice crops, 45,951 acres were fallow, 120,824 acres were utilized for gardens, 82,383 acres were under miscellaneous crops—chiefly cotton, sessamum, tobacco and sugar-cane,—112,362 acres were under toungya, or hill cultivation, and 7,672 acres were grant lands on which revenue had become assessable. The greatest increase was in the area of rice cultivation, due to the continued demand for this grain for Europe, and the Straits and China.

Comparative statement showing the Revenue demand for two years.

87. The following statement gives the details of the revenue for the year under review and that immediately preceding:—

	Items of Revenue.	Demand for 1870-71.	Demand for 1871-72.	Increase in 1871-72 over 1870-71.	Decrease in 1871-72 over 1870-71.
		£	£	£	£
1	Land	331,944	344,523	12,579	..
2	Capitation tax	221,105	226,954	5,849	..
3.	House tax and Land assessment in lieu of capitation tax in towns ..	13,593	14,303	710	...
4.	Fisheries, Sea and Inland	66,085	68,875	2,790	..
5.	Salt Excise	5,144	5,504	360	..
6.	Customs	£284,803	316,102	31,299	..
7.	Excise on Spirits, Opium, &c.	98,781	95,697	..	3,084
8	Stamps, Revenue and Judicial .. .	47,367	40,682	..	6,685
	Do. Postage and Telegraph .. .	20,602	24,080	3,478	..
9	Income tax	21,229	6,679	..	14,550
10	Marine, including Coast Light Dues ..	5,584	5,566	..	18
11.	All other items	22,010	29,028	7,018	..
	Under the control of Commissioners . ..	1,138,247	1,177,993	64,083	24,337
12.	Forest Revenue	81,812	77,240	,,	4,572
13.	Jail Manufactures	11,513	9,893	,,	1,620
14	School Fees	494	674	180	..
	Total . ..	1,232,066	1,265,800	64,263	30,529
			Net Increase £..		33,734

Land Revenue

88. The amount assessed as *Land Revenue* during the year under review was £344,523 as against £331,944 in the previous year,—an increase of £12,579, or 3·78 per cent, of which £2,223 were

realized in the Arakan division, £6,114 in Pegu, and £4,242 in Tenasserim.

Reasons why the rates of assessment on land should be kept low.

89. In this Province with a sparse population and a vast extent of country culturable but uncultivated, the rates of assessment range low and depend to a great extent on the quality of the soil and ready means of transport, or otherwise. In some parts of Thayet and Sandoway the rent is as low as sixpence per acre ; whilst in Myanoung and Amherst, where rich alluvial land is obtainable, and the facilities of transport are considerable, the highest rate levied is six shillings per acre. The light land tax however, is supplemented by the capitation tax, which is peculiar to the Province ; and by the rice duty, which is a tax which falls, from a variety of causes, wholly upon the producer, and is equivalent to a duty of 14 per cent *ad valorem* on this article of export.

No large landed proprietors in Burma.

90. No landed proprietors known in India as Zemindars, exist in this Province. The holders of the land are, with but few exceptions, the cultivators, and the extent of their holdings average about 5 acres. The exceptions are, where grants of waste land have been made to Europeans or Natives of India, but such grants are but little cultivated.

Rainfall.

91. The rainfall throughout the Province was copious during the year, and the yield from the land excellent, except where inundations took place in the deltas of the Irrawaddy and the Salween.

Inundations.

92. In July, in the Prome district, the waters of the Irrawaddy rose to an unusual height, and flooded many hundreds of acres of cultivated land ; and early in August, the river broke through the embankment in the Myanoung district in three places, and over-topped it in another place, doing considerable damage to the crops on the adjacent land ; whilst in the Bassein district there were three different overflows in the upper course of the Bassein river, (a branch of the Irrawaddy) which entirely destroyed

the crops over a large area. It is said that no such rise has been known in Prome for the last 25 years, and in Bassein for the last half century. All along the inundated portion of the country the people again and again replanted their lands, but unsuccessfully, and the result was that remissions to the amount of £13,199 have had to be granted. If it had not been for the protection afforded by the new Irrawaddy embankments, notwithstanding that they were breached in places, the loss of crops would have been very great.

Capitation tax.

93. The *Capitation tax*—which is a poll tax on the male population of the Province, of ages between 18 and 60, with the exception of immigrants for the first five years of their residence, religious teachers, schoolmasters, government servants, and those unable to obtain their own livelihood—was levied on 556,035 persons in the year of report, and on 543,567 persons in 1870-71, an increase in favor of the former year of 12,468 persons, or 2·29 per cent; and yielded a revenue of £226,954 and £221,105 respectively, an increase of £5,849, or 2·64 per cent. The increase in Arakan was 1,516 persons and £744, in Pegu 7,350 persons, and £3,766, and in Tenasserim 3,602 persons and £1,339; this tax is levied generally at the rate of ten shillings per head for married men and five shillings for bachelors.

Land assessment in lieu of Capitation tax

94. In the large towns, a special *Land tax* is levied in lieu of capitation tax, the rate on land covered by buildings being 13*s.* 6½*d.* per 100 square feet, and on land not so covered, 6*s.* per acre. The amount thus levied was in Arakan, from Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, £1,304 on 4,646 houses; in Pegu, from the principal towns in each district, £12,092 on 18,306 houses; and in Tenasserim, from the station of Toungoo alone, £ 907 on 1,980 houses. The increase in Arakan was £34, in Pegu £636 and in Tenasserim £40, the aggregate being equal to 5·22 per cent in excess of the revenue collected in 1870-71 under this head.

95. An increase to the extent of £2,790, or 4·22 per cent, took place in the revenue realized from *Fisheries* throughout the Province, the total collections having amounted to £68,875 in the year of report, and £66,085 in the previous year. In Arakan there was a decrease of £146, instead of an increase as was anticipated, almost all of which was in the Akyab district and is said to be "due to fewer fishermen "having taken licenses during the year." The principal portion of the increase was realized, as usual, in the Pegu division, the amount in excess of the previous year having been £2,875. As regards the renting of the fisheries in the Rangoon district, the Commissioner observes that, although financially successful, it was still not very satisfactory; that there were numerous appeals; and that although the officer who was deputed by the Deputy Commissioner on the duty, did his part of this work pretty correctly, yet under-currents were "at work which tended to make "the people think that improper influences had been "brought to bear on the leasings." The increase realized in Tenasserim was but £61 and was derived from the Mergui and Shwe-gyen districts. Fisheries.

96. With the close of the year under review, the old system of letting the fisheries came to an end, and new rules were promulgated under which all fisheries, with but few exceptions, are to be let for a term of 5 years by public auction to the highest bidders above an upset price, provided the bidders hold certificates signed by the Deputy Commissioner, to the effect that they are qualified to bid at such auctions; the qualifications being that they are fishermen, and residents near the particular fishery for which they are allowed to bid. By this arrangement the District officer is relieved from the duty of selecting individuals as lessees of the fisheries, whilst at the same time the utmost value of the fishery is in most cases obtained; and it is to be hoped that a stop will be put to the corruption, intrigue and consequent litigation which have hitherto prevailed. These new leases will take effect in the current year. New system of leasing fisheries introduced.

Excise duty on Salt.

97. A slight increase took place in the amount realized as *Salt Excise* in the Arakan division, the revenue for the year under review and that preceding being £1,293 and £900. This increase was in the Ramree district, in which large quantities of salt were formerly manufactured for the supply of the markets in the Pegu division, especially Bassein. These markets are now however, provided with salt from Europe at cheaper rates than that locally manufactured can be sold. In the Pegu division also, there was an increase, owing it is said, "partly to the season being favorable for the "manufacture of Ngapee, and partly to the assess-"ment rolls having gone in early." A large decrease occurred in the Tenasserim division, which is attributed to the low prices prevailing, and to the early setting in of the rains which stopped the manufacture when at its height. It is not possible that the salt manufactured in the Province can compete with foreign salt which is now imported largely and sold at very low rates throughout the country, but nevertheless small quantities for the manufacture of Ngapee will no doubt continue to be made, since for some kinds of this condiment, the local is preferred to foreign salt. The amount of European salt imported during the year 1871-72 was 16,934 tons, while the average for five years subsequent to 1861-62 was only 1,874 tons per annum.

Sea Customs.

98. The amount realized as duty, fines, confiscations &c., in the department of *Sea Customs* during the year, shews the largest sum ever collected in the Province on this account, namely £316,102, or £31,299 in excess of the receipts in 1870-71 and £26,130 above the realizations during 1868-69, in which year the largest amount previously recorded was received. This increase was chiefly due to the enhanced shipment of grain to Europe and the Eastern ports, but a not inconsiderable portion was owing to the increased importation of general merchandize direct from Foreign ports. The amount of duty &c. collected in the Arakan division during the year was £52,757, or £15,370 less than the sum realized in

1870-71, due to a smaller export of rice. The principal increase took place in Rangoon, where the collections were £201,308, being £29,670 in excess of those in the preceding year, owing to a larger export of rice, and to increased imports direct from Europe. Bassein and Moulmein also showed a considerable increase, the realizations in the former port having been £28,880, or £6,787 in excess of 1870-71 ; and in the latter port £30,572, or £10,496 above the collections in the previous year : the increase in these two ports was due entirely to enhanced shipments of grain. At Tavoy and Mergui the collections were £2,585 against £2,869. There is reason to hope that this increase of trade is not attributable to any casual circumstance, but that it indicates a permanent increase in the commercial prosperity of the Province, for not only were the realizations on account of Customs dues in the year of report, in excess of any previous year, but the collections during the first half of the year 1872-73 have also been far in excess of those of any similar period before, having amounted to £227,962, whilst the amounts realized in the first six months of previous years were as follows :—1871-72 £128,026, 1870-71 £131,734, 1869-70 £103,378.

Excise on spirits and drugs.

99. The amount realized from *Excise* as Imperial revenue during 1871-72 was £95,697 against £98,781 in 1870-71, a decrease of £3,084. There was however, a small increase of £193 in the year of report as compared with the sum collected in 1869-70.

Slight diminution in Excise revenue on spirits.

100. The diminution in the revenue was due entirely to the great falling off in the price realized for the arrack farm in the town of Rangoon, the decrease in the Rangoon district having been £4,189. In each district of the Arakan division an increase —aggregating £269—took place ; in the Pegu division, Bassein, Thayet and Prome showed a decrease of £744 which was almost made up by an increase of £545 in Myanoung ; and in the Tenasserim division, whilst Amherst showed a diminished revenue to the extent of £616, the receipts in the other districts increased to the extent of £1,651.

Increase in the quantity of opium purchased from Government

101. A very large increase in the quantity of Opium purchased from the Government, took place in the year under report, as compared with the quantity vended in the year immediately preceding, and in previous years. The sales in 1871-72 aggregated 20,669 seers, whilst in 1870-71 they amounted to 17,220 seers, the increase being 3,479 seers, or 20 per cent. Of this enhanced vend 2,730 seers were purchased by the lessees of three out of the four farms in the Rangoon district. With this large increase in sales however, there was but a small increase of £2,061 in the net receipts derived from the profit on the opium and the rent realized for the farms. The increase under the former head was of course in the same ratio as the increase in the quantity sold, and amounted to £5,990, but a considerable falling off was experienced in the rents obtained for the various farms, the decrease having aggregated £3,929, due to the diminished rent realized for the farm in the town of Rangoon, there having been an almost entire absence of competition among the Chinamen, who have heretofore been very keen bidders for the monopoly of disposing of the drug in that town. The increased sales can, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be only attributed to the decrease in smuggling. It is notorious that of late years much opium has been smuggled into Rangoon, and it was not at all difficult to tranship such opium into boats and forward it to the out stations through the affluents of the Rangoon river; but during the past year a much stricter supervision has been exercised over vessels from Calcutta and the Madras Coast, and a considerable quantity of contraband drug has been seized. It may therefore be presumed that the Chinamen who have leased the farms for some years past, did not find them so profitable as they before did, as they were no longer able, with impunity, to import contraband opium, and hence retired from the trade in the year of report.

attributed decrease in smuggling

102. The Chief Commissioner sees every reason to hope that the increase in the consumption of duty-paying opium which is apparent, is not the result of

a largely extended use of the drug, but of a check to the importation of illicit opium from India. It has been the desire of the Chief Commissioner to do everything to discourage the use of opium by the people, but the natural result of the farming or monopoly system has been to encourage smuggling, as it was from the smuggled opium no doubt that the farmer's chief profit was made.

Satisfactory decrease in Revenue realized from Ganja

103. The revenue realized from Ganja during the year of report happily showed a considerable falling off as compared with the receipts in the previous year, the amounts being £1,737, and £2,065 respectively, a decrease of £328, or 16 per cent. These figures would appear to imply that the consumption of this pernicious plant is on the decline, and it is to be hoped that such is the case.

Licenses for the retail vend of Ganja

104. Under the new system, licenses have been sanctioned for the same places as under the old, with the exception of Henzada *viz* :—Akyab, Nâf, Rangoon, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Moulmein ; but it has been ordered that no further addition shall be made to the number of places for the sale of the drug. The Chief Commissioner has directed that for next year the sale of ganja should be absolutely prohibited and that no licenses should be granted. The persons who use it are chiefly natives of India, and they must take the want of it as one of the inconveniences of residence in a foreign country. They will probably take to a less noxious stimulant, and by continuing the sale of ganja we are no doubt incurring the risk of introducing its use among the Burmese population who are at present free from the vice.

Spirit licenses.

105. The amount of revenue derived as rents for the monopoly of disposing of Spirits manufactured in the Province after the English method, and as rents for the distilleries in which that spirit was produced, was £20,366 in 1871-72, and £25,012 in the previous year, whilst the average annual collection for five years preceding the year under report was

£29,382. This large decrease is no doubt due to the system, under which the spirit-farmers were compelled to obtain from the head-quarters of each division a strong, expensive liquor, which was not liked by the people and which was therefore to a great extent unsaleable, whilst the demand was supplied by illicit distillation.

Licenses for the sale of Tari

106. The amount realized as fees for licenses to sell Tari in the year under report was £12,429, against £11,523 in the previous year, and £11,847 as the average annual collections for five years preceding. This increase took place in the Tenasserim division exclusively, Arakan having shewn a decided decrease—still said to be owing to the destruction of palm trees by the Cyclone in November 1868—and Pegu having remained stationary.

Change in the system of Excise introduced on 1st April 1872

107. The year 1871-72 was the last in which the Excise department was worked under the farming system, which consisted in disposing of the monopoly to sell the drugs or spirits in large tracts of country to one person, or company, under certain restrictions. On the 1st of April 1872, Act X of 1871, the Excise Act, was brought into force in this Province, and under its provisions rules have been drawn up by the Local Administration authorizing the disposal of the privilege to sell spirits and drugs on the "fixed duty" system, whereby a certain amount of duty is levied on the actual quantity of the spirit or drug which passes into consumption, and a license fee for the right to open a shop for the retail vend of the duty-paid article; and also on the "monthly tax" system, under which the holder of an out-still license agrees to pay a certain amount of tax for each month covered by his license, without reference to the actual quantity of the spirituous or fermented liquor or drug which he may sell. The former system has been introduced wherever possible, but in some instances it has been found necessary to license out-stills in the interior of districts under the monthly tax system. An exception has been made in respect to the disposal of licenses for the sale of

fermented tari or toddy, which may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be sold by auction for any defined tract of country. So far as can be judged at present the new system has been successful financially, but of course nothing can as yet be said as to its success from other points of view, though it seems to have had the effect of diminishing illicit distilleries.

Stamps.

108. In each division of the Province a decrease in the revenue from *Stamps* occurred—in Arakan £408, in Pegu £2,039 and in Tenasserim £760, together £3,207, or 4·95 per cent—the amount realized in 1870-71 having been £67,969 and in the year under review £64,762. The increase in Postage and Telegraph stamps in the first named division, was £277, and the decrease in Law stamps £685, attributable to the smaller number of Civil suits which were instituted and the lower average value of such suits. In Pegu the increase in Postage and Telegraph stamps was £2,785, and the falling off in Law stamps £4,823, which appears to be due to reduced litigation and to a decrease in the value of suits. An increase also took place in the sales of Postage and Telegraph stamps in the Tenasserim division, to the extent of £416, and a decrease in the amount realized for Law stamps of £1,177, likewise due to less litigation and to a falling off in the value of suits.

Income Tax.

109. In consequence of the reduction in the rate of *Income tax*, from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 per cent, and to the minimum rate of income liable to assessment having been raised from £50 to £75, a very large falling off in the revenue realized from this tax took place in the year of report. The amount of tax collected in Arakan was £1,189 in 1871-72 and £3,369 in 1870-71; in Pegu, £4,125 and £13,440 respectively; and in Tenasserim £1,365 and £4,420 during the two years. Of the sum realized in Pegu in 1871-72, £3,126 were collected in the Rangoon district, which shows a considerable improvement over the previous year, when £7,180 only were assessed, with the tax at three times the rate now prevailing.

Forests.

110. The revenue derived from the *Forest* department was £77,240 in 1871-72, and £81,812 in 1870-71, a decrease of £4,572. The receipts in the Prome and Sittang divisions and at the Kadoe Revenue station, shewed an increase, and those in Tharrawaddy and Rangoon, and Salween, a decrease; but in each division there was a considerable surplus revenue, the chief income being derived from Sittang and Kadoe. Details of the revenue derived in this Department, will be found in the Forest section of this report.

Marine.

111. The receipts in the *Marine* department, which consist principally of Coast light dues, showed a slight decrease of £18, respecting which no explanation has been furnished. A smaller revenue was also realized from the *Jail* department, the amount for the year of report and that preceding, being £11,513 and £9,893 respectively, a decrease of £1,620, due to less work having been performed for the Public Works Department, and for Municipalities. An increase of £180—£674 against £494—was realized as *School fees*, owing to the improved state of some of the Government schools. *Fines* &c., increased by £616. The receipts on account of *Forest produce* increased "owing to the keen competi-"tion for the birds' nests farms, between the two "heads of Chinese residents at Tavoy." *Unclaimed property sold*, also yielded a large comparative increase, the larger portion of which was realized from a house, late the property of a deceased Mogul merchant, who formerly carried on business in Akyab. Trifling increases were realized from *Fees on Civil and Criminal processes*, from *Premiums on Bills*, and from *Savings from pay of establishments*, regarding which no comments are necessary. Under *all other items* a large increase occurred in the Tenasserim division, which is explained as follows.—"The "great increase is in the Shwe-gyen district, where "the fishery tax, as a temporary measure, appears "to have been placed in deposit, pending adjustment "and the crediting it to its proper head of account."

Jails.

School fees.

Forest produce.

Unclaimed property sold.

Fees on Civil and Criminal processes, Premium on Bills and Savings from pay of Establishment

Other items.

112. Owing to the severe inundations in the valley of the Irrawaddy before referred to, the amount of remissions applied for in the year of report was far in excess of that asked for during many years past, *viz*:—£17,288. Of this amount £13,199 were remitted in the Pegu division, owing to the inundations in Prome, Myanoung, Bassein and Rangoon from the Irrawaddy, and £268 on account of crops otherwise destroyed; £1,809 were remitted in the Tenasserim division owing to much land having been submerged in the Amherst district, and to excessive rain in other parts of that division, whilst £96 were allowed on crops damaged by other means, and £55 were remitted in Arakan on account of land. The balance was remitted on various grounds, £416 in the Arakan division chiefly on account of Capitation tax and Land assessment in lieu; £708 in the Pegu division, mostly on this account also, and on Fisheries; and £736 in the Tenasserim division, almost entirely on Capitation and Income taxes. In the year 1870-71 the total amount of remissions was £8,046, *viz*: £496 in Arakan; £4,772 in Pegu; and £2,778 in Tenasserim. Of these sums only £3,870 were remitted on account of land. Remissions of Revenue.

113. The collections on account of the net revenue of 1871-72 were at the close of the year, £1,176,625, or 94·24 per cent, and on the 30th of June 1872, £1,246,258, or 99·82 per cent. The realizations on account of the net revenue of 1870-71 up to the close of the first quarter of 1871-72, were equal to 99·58 per cent; and of that of 1869-70 up to the 30th June 1870, 99·43 per cent. Collection of Revenue made during the year.

114. The balance outstanding on the 1st of July 1872 was £2,253; *viz.* £128 in Arakan, £2,081 in Pegu, and £44 in Tenasserim, almost all of which has since been collected. The outstandings of 1870-71 at the same date in 1871, amounted to £5,119, of which £110 were uncollected in Arakan, £2,723 in Pegu, and £2,286 in Tenasserim. The greatest improvement in collections has therefore taken place in Tenasserim. Balance of Revenue outstanding at the close of the year.

Thoogyees.

115. The revenue derived from direct taxation is collected by a class of men known as "Thoogyees," or head persons, who are placed in charge of circles, and are not only collectors of revenue, but are to a certain extent held responsible for the state of that part of the country over which they are placed. They are men of influence and position, generally chosen from among the inhabitants of the respective circles.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

No Legislative powers.

Bills submitted during the year 1871.

116. The Administration of this Province has no legislative powers. The following Bills were submitted to the Legislative Council of the Governor General in the year 1871, but were afterwards returned for modification and revision, they have since been amended and re-submitted, *viz* :—

(i.)—To provide for the more efficient letting and control of the fisheries in British Burma.

(ii.)—To provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns in the Province of British Burma, and to make better provision for the Police Conservancy and improvements in the said towns, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.

(iii.)—To provide for the more efficient control of the Ferries in this Province.

Acts applicable to this Province passed during 1871.

117. The following Acts which were passed during the year 1871, are in force in British Burma:—

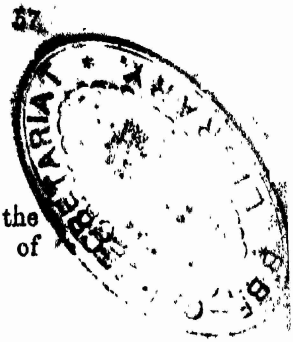
I.—The Cattle Trespass Act.

II.—The Indian Paper Currency Act.

V.—The Prisoners' Act.

VIII.—The Indian Registration Act.

IX.—The Indian Limitation Act.



X.—The Excise Act.

XII.—The Indian Income Tax Act.

XIII.—The Indian Tariff Act.

XIV.—For the further amendment of the consolidated Customs Act, (VI of 1863.)

XVI.—The Burma Steamer Survey Act.

XXIII.—The Pensions Act.

XXVI.—The Land Improvement Act.

XXVII.—The Criminal Tribes' Act (Sections 1 and 27.)

XXVIII.—To amend the European Vagrancy Act of 1869.

B.—Judicial Tribunals.

118. From the statistical forms in the appendix it will be seen that there were 139 tribunals during the past year for the disposal of Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases; thus giving an average of one tribunal to every 18,434 persons. This number is exclusive of the Courts of certain officers of the Public Works and Forest Departments who have been invested with Magisterial powers for the trial of special offences and who exercise jurisdiction to a very limited extent. Number of tribunals.

119. The following is the detail of the several tribunals existing during the year 1871:— Detail of tribunals.

(1.)—The Chief Court, presided over by the Chief Commissioner, was the Sudder Court of the Province.

(2.)—Three Divisional Courts, presided over by the Commissioners of Divisions, being Courts of Session and Appeal.

(3.)—Two Recorders Courts having original Civil jurisdiction; and in Criminal matters, being Courts of Session and Appeal.

(4.)—Fourteen Courts of District Magistrates having jurisdiction in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters. The presiding officers of these Courts have been invested by the Chief Commissioner with special powers under Section 445 A, Act VIII of 1869, which empowers them to try all Sessions cases save those punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years.

(5.)—Three Courts of Town Magistrates having Criminal jurisdiction only.

(6.)—Three Courts of Small Causes.

(7.)—One hundred and fifteen Courts of Assistants to Magistrates of Districts, including both Europeans and Natives.

Re-organization of the Judicial Agency.

120. At the commencement of the year 1872, the Judicial Agency of the Province was re-organized and a Judicial Commissioner was appointed for the purpose of relieving the Chief Commissioner of Judicial work, and for supervising the working of the several Courts in the Province, with the exception of those exercising jurisdiction in the Town of Rangoon; at the same time the salary attaching to the office of the Recorder of Rangoon was raised so as to make it equal to that of the Judicial Commissioner. In order to meet this increased expenditure, the office of the Recorder of Moulmein was abolished and a Judge was appointed to that Town on a lower salary.

Working of Judicial Court divided into two heads.

121. It will conduce to a clearer understanding of the working of the Judicial Courts in the Province if they are treated under the two distinct heads into which by the new organization of the department and by the operation of Act VII of 1872, they are divided, *viz*:—

(i.)—The Courts exercising jurisdiction in the Town of Rangoon.

(ii.)—The Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner.

Courts exercising jurisdiction in the Town of Rangoon.

122. *Criminal.*—During the year 1871 there were 38 Sessions trials in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and 15 appeals from the Town and Cantonment Magistrates. The Criminal work in this Court has been much the same as the average of the past three years, except that appeals have decreased by more one half since 1869.

Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. Criminal jurisdiction.

123. In the town of Rangoon the number of non-bailable offences reported has decreased from 711 in 1870 to 409 in 1871, while bailable offences have decreased from 2,789 to 2,176 or a total decrease in offences reported of 915. For these 2,585 cases, 2,361 persons were convicted. The average duration of cases in the Town Magistrate's Court was 3½ days against an average duration of 4 days to each case during the previous year.

Court of the Town Magistrate of Rangoon.

124. In the Cantonment of Rangoon there were 21 non-bailable, and 507 bailable cases reported during the year against 28 non-bailable and 505 bailable cases during 1870, or a total decrease of 5 in the number of cases reported. For these 528 offences, 901 persons were convicted.

Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon.

125. *Civil.*—In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon there were on the files during 1871, 295 Regular suits and 383 Miscellaneous suits or 678 cases in all, involving a value of Rs. 5,95,438; of these, 621 suits were disposed of during the year. In the year 1870 1,238 cases, involving claims to the extent of Rs. 8,41,430, were disposed of, that is in the year 1871, there was a decrease of 512, or nearly one half in the number of suits instituted as compared with 1870. The average duration of contested suit

Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. Civil jurisdiction.

disposed of during the year was 2 months and 28 days, from which it is evident that suits are promptly heard in the Recorder's Court, and the Court no doubt gives satisfaction to suitors; the past year having been one of unusual prosperity, business was carried on in a very wholesome and legitimate manner, and the decrease in litigation is a matter for congratulation. As a necessary consequence of this decrease the expenditure of the Court exceeded its income by Rs. 7,858-12, whereas last year there was a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs. 15,167-11.

Rangoon, Court of Small Causes.

126. In the Rangoon Small Cause Court during the year 1871 there were 3,322 Regular suits and 2,154 Miscellaneous suits instituted, being a decrease in Regular suits of 433, while there was an increase of 208 in Miscellaneous suits as compared with the previous year. There was a decrease of Rupees 42,031 in the value of suits instituted in 1871 as compared with 1870, and of course a corresponding decrease in the revenue of the Court, namely Rs. 8,326, but there was still a surplus of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 12,535-13-6, owing no doubt to the same cause as that above assigned for the decrease of litigation in the Recorder's Court.

Duration of suits in the Small Cause Court.

127. The average duration of suits in the Small Cause Court was about ten days, but these figures are apt to give a false impression as to the time involved in the disposal of cases, and the Judge has stated in his report, that in point of fact the cases are heard, as a rule, five days after they are filed, and never more than seven. The Judge satisfactorily explained in his report, the apparent anomaly noticed last year, of suits pending in the Small Cause Court for 4 months. No doubt with a fluctuating population such as that of Rangoon, where the parties and witnesses are constantly running backwards and forwards between the town of Rangoon, India, and Upper Burma, such delays are sometimes unavoidable. The Chief Commissioner believes that the Small Cause Court was worked in

a manner which has given general satisfaction to the inhabitants of the town. On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, the Government of India have sanctioned a Burman Judge being added to the Court for the disposal of cases between Burmese; this will no doubt add much to the usefulness and popularity of the Court.

Additional Burman Judge appointed at the close of the year.

COURTS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

128. *Criminal.*—The number of non-bailable and bailable offences reported during the year 1871, as compared with the year 1870, was as follows:—

State of Crime.

	Non-bailable.	Bailable.	Total.
1870	8,549	14,844	23,393
1871	9,176	15,802	24,978
Increase	627	958	1,585

129. These figures shew that there was an increase of 627 in the number of non-bailable offences; this increase took place principally in the districts of the Pegu division, especially in Myanoung and Prome, where the increase in non-bailable offences was 448 and 237 respectively. The result is ascribed to better reporting on the part of the Police, and this probably is the case, as the increase is mainly 111 cases of ordinary theft, which may often be not reported.

Increase in non-bailable offences generally.

130. There was a considerable decrease, *viz*: 287, in the number of non-bailable offences reported in the Amherst District; the amount of serious crime diminished by one half, a result attributed to the hunting down of a troublesome band of dacoits in the commencement of 1871. In Akyab also, both the Town and the District, there was a satisfactory decrease in crime; and here too the commencement of the year was signalized by the capture of a notorious leader of dacoits and his gang.

Decrease in non-bailable offences in the districts of Amherst and Akyab.

131. In bailable offences throughout the Province there was an increase of 958. This must be

Increase in bailable offences.

attributed to the fact that there was an increase in the Town of Moulmein of 551 cases under the heads of assault, nuisance and breaches of Municipal rules. As more attention is paid to Conservancy and Municipal government, no doubt offences of the latter kind will increase.

Comparative statement of number of persons brought to trial, acquitted and convicted in past two years.

132. The following table shews the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted and convicted in those two years :—

Years.	Brought to trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.
1870	35,148	15,911	17,659
1871	37,049	16,519	18,546
Increase	1,901	1,098	587

It will be seen that the per centage of persons convicted out of the number brought to trial was almost the same in both years, *viz.*, 50 per cent.

Comparative statement of number of serious kinds of crimes in past two years.

133. The annexed statement exhibits the number of the most serious kinds of crimes which were reported, and the number of persons brought to trial during the year 1871, as compared with 1870 :—

Offences.	Year.	Number of cases reported.	Number of persons brought to trial.
Murder	1870	95	153
	1871	76	97
Culpable homicide	1870	23	47
	1871	46	42
Grievous hurt .. .	1870	112	167
	1871	89	120
Dacoity with Murder .	1870	39	67
	1871	39	63
Dacoity	1870	103	403
	1871	115	309
Robbery	1870	170	262
	1871	155	198
Housebreaking .. .	1870	551	454
	1871	717	469
Theft	1870	7,034	5,907
	1871	8,112	5,587
Total .	1870	7,585	6,361
	1871	8,829	6,056

The number of cases of murder, dacoity and robbery were much the same during the past as in

the preceding year, while the number of cases of theft and housebreaking increased by more than 1,200. The number of persons brought to trial for the above offences, may be considered satisfactory and creditable to the activity of the Police.

134. The following statement shews that the proportions of convictions also in 1871, was not unfavorable :— Statement showing per centage of convictions to persons brought to trial for serious offences.

Offences.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion of convictions to number of persons brought to trial.
Murder .. .. .. : ..	24	26	52
Culpable homicide	8	24	75
Grievous hurt	25	81	76
Dacoity with Murder	9	20	69
Dacoity	93	138	59
Robbery	89	96	52
Housebreaking .. .	246	214	46
Theft	1,800	3,721	67

135. In minor offences the proportion of convictions was not so satisfactory; out of 12,750 persons brought to trial on charges of assault, criminal intimidation or insult and criminal trespass 3,522 only were convicted. In minor offences proportion of convictions not satisfactory.

136. The state of the files of the Magistrate's Court at the close of 1871 was satisfactory; in the Rangoon district only was any considerable number of persons left under trial, and no case had been pending in the Magisterial Courts over six weeks. State of files at the close of the year.

137. The average duration of cases in the Magisterial Courts was short, being as follows :— Duration of cases.

Subordinate Magistrates' Courts.....5·37 days.
Magistrates.....5·0 ,,
Full power Magistrates.....4·8 ,,

138. Of the total number of witnesses in all the Magistrates' Courts 39,005 were discharged after 1 day, 5,820 after 2 days, 2,005 after 3 days and 1,645 were detained longer than 3 days. Detention of witnesses.

139. The following statement shews the punishment inflicted by the Magistrates' Courts in 1871, as compared with 1870 :— Punishments inflicted in the past two years.

Punishments.	1870.	1871.
Rigorous imprisonment	4,671	4,543
Simple Do.	327	234
Whipping	278	361
Give recognizance or Security for good behaviour..	1,204	871
Fine	12,085	12,304

Fines.

140. Of the sum of Rs. 2,50,976, imposed as fines during 1871, Rs. 1,46,423 were realized; of which Rs. 15,049 were awarded as compensation.

Appeals.

141. Of 10,954 persons sentenced during 1871, by Subordinate Magistrates, only 407 appealed, or 4 per cent; of those, 251 on appeal to the Sessions Courts, obtained a reversal or modification of sentence. Out of 1,105 persons convicted by the Magistrates, 97 obtained a modification or reversal of sentence. This small proportion of appeals is remarkable, and the Chief Commissioner regards it as a very satisfactory state of things which he trusts may long continue to exist, as he considers that it may fairly be attributed to the general satisfaction of the people of the country with the decision of the courts, which though they may often be wanting in strict conformity to the rules of procedure, do, as a rule, pass sentences which, in the opinion of the people, do justice between man and man. The Chief Commissioner is able to say as the result of his own experience, that the people of Burma, when they have a real grievance, spare neither time nor money in their endeavours to obtain redress, but as a people they are singularly amenable to authority, and content to abide by the decision of the officer trying their cases.

Tabular statement shewing the work of the Sessions Courts.

142. The following table shews the work of the Sessions Courts during 1871, including the Courts of Deputy Commissioners sitting as Sessions Judges under the special powers conferred under Section 445 B. of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

	Designation of Judge.	No. of persons brought to trial including cases pending from last year	No. of persons acquitted.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of capital sentences referred for confirmation by Chief Court.	Average duration of trials.	No. of persons whose cases were left undisposed of at end of the year.	No. of persons whose cases have been pending for more than 3 months from date of commitment.	No. of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	No. of cases in which Judge disagreed with Assessors.
						Days				
Tenasserim.	Recorder of Moulmein	[illegible]	12	10	[illegible]	11	5	..	..	..
	Deputy Commissioners of Amherst	[illegible]	10	12	..	9	1	..	9	..
	Deputy Commissioners of Tavoy	[illegible]	2	1	..	5	..	..	2	1
	Deputy Commissioners of Mergui	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		4	..	..	4	..
	Deputy Commissioners of Shwegyen	[illegible]	4	11	..	25	..	..	4	2
	Deputy Commissioners of Toungoo	[illegible]	1	11	..	9	10	..	3	5
	Commissioner and Sessions Judge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	47	7	..	22	2
Pegu.	Deputy Commissioners of Rangoon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		15	..	..	10	4
	Deputy Commissioners of Pegu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		19	9	..	18	1
	Deputy Commissioners of Myaungmya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	2	..	..	22	9
	Deputy Commissioners of Thayetmyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	4	..	..	12	8
	Commissioner and Sessions Judge	21	2	19	..	13	..	..	4	10
		[illegible]	9	[illegible]	9	16	4	7	25	13
Arakan.	Deputy Commissioners of Akyab	14	2	[illegible]		12	..	..	6	2
	Deputy Commissioners of Ramree	[illegible]	[illegible]	1		2	3	..	2	..
	Deputy Commissioners of Sandoway	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Superintendent of Hill Tracts Northern Arakan	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
	Magistrate of Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Commissioner and Sessions Judge	91	27	46	[illegible]	35	9	7	28	7
	Total	521	154	347	30	16	48	14	172	64

Duration of trials before the Sessions Courts.

143. Of 591 persons brought before the Courts of Session only 250 were tried by the Sessions Judges, the majority were tried by Deputy Commissioners at Courts of Session held under Section 445 B. These cases will, under the new Code, be tried by the Deputy Commissioners as Magistrates. The high average duration of trials before the Sessions Judges, *viz.*, 47 days before the Commissioner of Tenasserim, 56 days before the Commissioner of Pegu, and 55 days before the Commissioner of Arakan, is long. But it must be remembered that the duration is calculated from the date of commitment, and that there is great difficulty of communication between the Commissioners' head-quarters and some of the districts.

Punishments awarded by the Sessions Court.

144. There were thirty sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts in 1871. The other punishments awarded by those Courts in that year, as compared with the year 1870 were as follows :—

	1870. Persons.	1871. Persons.
Transportation	49	48
Imprisonment	204	276
Fined	11	22

Rupees 10,300, were imposed as fines in 1871, of which only Rs. 1,683, were realized.

Chief Court

145. The work of the Chief Court of the Province during 1871, was as follows :—

Number of cases appealed or called for	49
Do. sentences confirmed	28
Do. modified	11
Do. reversed	16

Number of suits instituted, disposed of in the Civil Courts.

146. *Civil.*—The subjoined table shows the number of cases instituted in the different Courts of original jurisdiction, the number disposed of and the state of the files at the close of the year as compared with the previous year :—

Years.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1870	22,325	22,165	519
1871	22,068	21,990	464

Small decrease in suits instituted.

147. It will be seen from this that the total number of suits instituted during the year stands at 22,068, as compared with 22,325 instituted in 1870. The decrease is only 257, and is immaterial. In the Rangoon district however, there was a remarkable decrease of 516 in the number of cases instituted during the year as compared with 1870, the figures being respectively 1,982 and 2,498.

The distribution of litigation among the various Courts.

148. The bulk of the litigation was carried on in the Courts of the Native Extra Assistant Commissioners who have jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. The Deputy Commissioners tried only 53 original suits. The state of the files at the close of the year was satisfactory. In none of the District Courts had any case been pending over 4 months. The amount of litigation compared with the population appears to be very considerable. Nearly one person in every hundred brought a suit; so that at least 2 per cent of the population must have appeared in our Courts as plaintiff or defendant.

Nature of litigation.

149. The next table shows the character of the original litigation in the different classes of Courts:—

Class of Court.	Number of suits instituted for					Number of the preceding cognizable by a Court of Small Causes up to Rs. 500.
	Money due on contract.	Moveable property	Damages.	Personal rights.	Immoveable property.	
Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class..	6,405	2,147	1,277	718	745	9,632
Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd & 1st Class & Assistant Commissioners	6,829	960	466	564	271	8,710
Deputy Commissioners ..	25	20	4	157	18	34
Court of Recorder, Moulmein, and Small Causes .. .	3,011	137	41	33	13	2,826
Total..	14,270	3,264	1,788	1,472	1,047	16,202

Large proportion of suits instituted for money due on contract.

150. Out of 21,841 suits entered in this table more than 14,000 were instituted for money due on contract. The table does not include the total number of suits instituted in these Courts as shown in the preceding statement; but it no doubt fairly indicates the character of the prevailing litigation. About 1-20th part of the total number of suits were connected with claims to immoveable property. The heading "Personal rights" includes suits for dissolution of marriage which are commonly brought into the courts. There were 113 such suits in the district of Myanoung; and in the district of Sandoway where there were only 340 suits of all kinds instituted, 31 of these were for dissolution of marriage.

Value of suits.

151. The following tabular statement shows the value of suits disposed of in the various Courts of the Province:—

Class of Court	Number of suits disposed of, valued at not exceeding Rupees							Above 1,00,000.	Total value of suits.		
	20	20	100	500	3,000	10,000	1,00,000				
Extra Assistant Commissioner and Class	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	993	1	.	..	..	5,40,187	3	8
Extra Assistant Commission 1st and 2nd class, and Assistant Commissioners	76[illegible]	2,017	2,692	1,248	201	16	..	..	5,94,064	7	8
Deputy Commissioner Court of Recorder Moulmein, and Small Causes	[illegible]	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	17	10	6	1	..	1,39,157	5	
	21[illegible]	1,05[illegible]	1,337	449	116	12	7	..	5,78,364	6	..
Total	2678	6,413	9,627	2,707	328	34	8		18,51,773	6	4

Small value of the suits instituted.

152. The above table shows that nine thousand suits, or not far short of half the litigation of the Province were valued at sums not exceeding 20 Rupees and of 2,600 the value did not exceed Rupees 5. In the District courts there were only 300 suits valued at over 500 Rupees: of the 8 suits valued at over Rs. 10,000 all but one were instituted in the late court of the Recorder of Moulmein.

Statement showing how the litigation was disposed of.

153. The manner in which the litigation was disposed of is shown in the following statement:—

Class of Court.	Number of cases brought on the file including pending from last year.	Transferred, withdrawn, adjusted or dismissed for non-appearance	Decree on compromise or confession.	Decreed exparte.	Judgment by default.	Decreed by arbitration.	Contested Cases.		Pending.
							Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	
Extra Assistant Commissioners	17,668	4,501	2,945	1,922	185	234	5,372	2,376	179
Assistant Commissioners..	1,264	273	188	129	20	16	439	161	
Deputy Commissioners ..	55	10	3	2		5	28	10	2
Court of the Recorder, Moulmein, and Small Cause Court	3,445	859	255	991	..	111	820	163	243
Total....	22,432	5,643	3,391	3,047	205	366	6,659	2,710	462

The number of suits decided on their merits was 9,369, or 41 per cent of the total number of decisions. The number of suits transferred, withdrawn, adjusted, or dismissed for non-appearance of the parties was 5,643 or 20 per cent of the decisions. The proportion of suits decreed exparte or in which judgment went by default was 14 per cent., which is not high. The number in which judgment was passed by default is small.

154. The average duration of contested suits in the various courts was 26·5 days, compared with 20.4 days during 1870. In uncontested suits the average duration was 7·6 days against 6·8 days in the previous year. Duration of suits.

155. There were 15,473 decrees passed during the year. The number of applications for execution of decrees including those pending from the previous year was 6,176, in 3,405 instances the decrees were completely executed, and 1,535 partially executed; these results are very satisfactory; 154 applications were struck off the file and 120 left pending at the close of the year. Number of Decrees and application for execution.

156. The following shews the number of the processes of execution issued by the Courts:— Processes of execution issued.

Delivery of possession		570
Specific performance		180
Imprisonment of person		677
Moveable property	Attachment	1,962
	Sale...	981
Immoveable property	Attachment	985
	Sale...	410
Orders under Section 243, Act VIII of 1859		45

The number of processes issued for execution of decrees by imprisonment of person was 677, which is large. Sales of immoveable property have decreased during the year.

Small numbers of appeals.

157. There were 8,348 appealable decrees passed by the subordinate courts and in 1,365 cases appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners, and in 522 cases the decrees of the lower courts were modified or reversed, giving a proportion of 6·2 reversals and modifications to the number of appealable decrees. The small proportion of appeals seems remarkable when it is considered that of the appeals preferred to the court of Deputy Commissioners a large number, or nearly 40 per cent, were successful; but the Chief Commissioner looks upon it as very satisfactory.

Appeals to divisional Courts.

158. There were 1,483 appeals for disposal in the Divisional Appellate Courts during the year against 1,631 in the previous year; the average duration of the appeals was 25·8 days. The appellate business of these courts has almost ceased under the new Burma Courts' Act.

Appeals to the Chief Commissioner.

159. In the Chief Court of the Province out of 23 appeals in 20 cases the decision of the lower court was confirmed and in 3 reversed. There were 4 appeals left pending at the close of the year.

Registration of deeds.

160. From statement No. 12, in the Appendix, it will be seen that there were 1,622 deeds of all kinds registered in the Province for which fees to the amount of Rs. 4,374 were paid: the actual cost of maintaining the Registration offices was Rs. 1,461, thus there was an income in favor of the department of Rs. 2,913.

C.—*Prisons.*

161. The prisons in this Province consist of two central jails, Rangoon and Moulmein, which are places of transportation for convicts for less periods than life; one divisional jail at Akyab; five second class district jails, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Kyouk-phyoo and Sandoway; and six district lock-ups, Henzada, Myanoung, Prome, Shwè-gyen, Tavoy and Mergui. Every jail and lock-up was inspected during the year, but the instructions given were in many cases, not carried out as they should have been, and in some instances were ignored altogether. The Inspector General's attention has been called to this matter. Number of Prisons.

162. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the jails throughout the Province during the year was 4,413, of whom 4,362 were males and 51 females. In 1870, there were 4,586—4,536 males and 50 females, and in 1869, 4,167—4,106 being males and 61 females. The number in the year of report was therefore 173 less than in the previous year, but 246 more than in 1869. On the 31st December 1870, there remained in the whole of the jails, 4,336 male prisoners and 53 females, a total of 4,389. At the close of the year 1871, the numbers were 4,290 males and 55 females, a total of 4,345, and a decrease of 44 persons. During the year, 6,352 males and 236 females were imprisoned, which with the number remaining at the close of 1870 made a total jail population of 10,977 persons; out of this number, 91 males and 8 females were released on appeal, 5,601 males and 196 females on expiry of sentence, 426 males and 28 females on payment of fines, and 85 males and 1 female by order of Government; whilst 23 males were transported to the Madras Presidency, 26 males escaped, 30 males were executed, and 116 males and 1 female died. Number and disposal of prisoners.

163. There was a decrease of 349, or 28 per cent. in the number of prisoners transferred in 1871, as compared with 1870, principally due to a less number Decrease in the number of prisoners transferred.

having been sent from the Myanoung lock-up to the Rangoon jail, the falling off in the number imprisoned during the year in this lock-up having been large; and to a less number having been sent from the Prome lock-up to the jail at Thayetmyo.

Releases on payment of fines.

164. The number of prisoners released in 1871 on payment of fines shewed a considerable increase as compared with 1870, *viz:* 4·14 per cent of prison population to 3·25. This may indicate a greater fear of the punishment of imprisonment in some of our jails; but seeing how light the punishment in the jails is, it is probable that the increased payment of fines is due more to the improved condition of the people, who are now better able to pay fines than formerly.

Number of prisoners under 16 years of age.

165. There were 75 males and 2 females under the age of 16 years imprisoned, of whom 31 males and 1 female were confined in the Rangoon jail. This class of prisoners is increasing yearly in the large towns. All children under the age of 12 should, in accordance with Chapter V of Act XXVI of 1870, the Prisons' Act, be entirely separated from other prisoners. It is believed that there were only two children under this age imprisoned during the year, and that these owing to a misapprehension, were sentenced by the Town Magistrate of Rangoon, under Section 433 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to imprisonment in the Rangoon jail as a reformatory, but as there are no efficient means of segregating juveniles in that prison, the Chief Commissioner thought it right to release the lads, who had been some months in jail on charges of petty theft.

Previous trades and occupations of the prisoners.

166. Of the total jail population of males, 10,688, only 140 or 1·30 per cent were artizans, whilst 84·5 per cent were agriculturists and labourers, men presumedly unskilled in any form of handicraft, and the remainder was composed of persons who knew but little of manufactures or other skilled work. With this large proportion of prisoners unskilled in handicraft it is difficult to push on remunerative

manufactures, but it is not always the most paying form of employment that is the most punitive, and however much it may be desired to make the jails self-supporting, all prisoners sentenced to hard labour should, for a certain period after their admission, be kept at the hardest labour available, at least until they shew by their conduct, that they are deserving of lighter employment. It is scarcely probable that the employment of prisoners on punitive but unremunerative labour was the cause of the manufactory out-turn being so low.

A larger percentage of prisoners sentenced for short periods than in the previous year.

167. The crimes for which the jail population of 1871 was sentenced, appear to have been of a much lighter class than those committed in the previous year, for 63·46 per cent were punished with imprisonment for terms not exceeding one year, and 26·47 for periods of more than one year and less than five, in 1871, whilst in 1870 the per centages were 51 and 40 respectively. The number of convicts in the jails in 1871, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment were 1,051 against 767 in 1870; and the number transported beyond seas in the latter year were for life 83, for shorter periods 72; whilst in the former year, 23 only were transported for life and none for shorter periods, as the Rangoon and Moulmein jails were in November 1870, declared places of transportation for convicts for less periods than life, under Section 51 of Act XXV of 1860 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.

168. There was also a considerable increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, the per centage in 1870 having been 10·44, and in 1871, 13·35. Objections have been raised to this form of punishment on the ground that prison offences are more numerous amongst prisoners so punished, than among those sentenced to hard labour, and that simple imprisonment is no punishment whatever to an idle Burman. This is no doubt correct, but it is not within the power of a Magistrate to sentence to labour in all cases brought before him. The per centage of prisoners sentenced to simple

imprisonment varied considerably in different districts, *viz* :—

Henzada	35·97
Prome.	3·22
Moulmein	18·24
Rangoon	13·75
Akyab...	6·03
Bassein	7·77
Thayetmyo...	5·98

It is remarkable that the proportion in Henzada should have been so high. This is probably owing to the activity with which the Police have been hunting up the persons of notorious bad livelihood in that very troublesome district.

Re-convictions.

169. The per centage of re-convictions in 1870 was 12·60 ; in 1871, 12·07.

Escapes.

170. Twenty-six escapes took place in 1871, 23 of whom had unexpired sentences under one year. The per centage of escapes is still very heavy, being ·23 to the jail population and ·59 to the daily average of prisoners. A reckless determination to escape from jail in defiance of all consequences is one of the peculiarities of the Burman, and then again if he once makes good his escape from jail, his chances of getting across the frontier and remaining at large, places a greater temptation in his way than prisoners of other provinces are exposed to.

Number of escapes less than the average of previous years.

171. The number who escaped in 1871 however, is only about a third of the average annual number who escaped during the previous 7 years, *viz:* 70. Of the 26 who escaped during 1871, only *one* was recaptured, but 6 convicts who had escaped in the previous year were brought back to jail, so that the number remaining uncaptured at the end of 1871 was 171 ; 25 out of the 26 escapes in 1871 were from

without the jail, two-fifths of whom formed a portion of wood-cutting gangs. These escapes are almost entirely the result of carelessness on the part of guards with extra-mural gangs. One prisoner only escaped from within the jail at Thayetmyo ; eight under-trial prisoners also escaped, mostly through the bad construction and dilapidated state of the lock-ups.

172. Nine hundred and twelve prisoners, or 7·75 per cent of the jail population of 1870 were punished for offences against prison discipline, and 932 or 8·49 per cent in 1871. Breaches of prison discipline

173. The mark-system appears to have been tried in the Rangoon and Bassein jails during the year, and to have proved a failure, consequent on the short period of the year during which prisoners can be employed extra-murally, and the danger of employing long-term convicts outside the jails, owing to their attempts to escape. The mark-system however good it may appear in theory, is perfectly inapplicable to such a state of things as exist in British Burma, and it is questionable whether even in the best jails in Europe, with the most trustworthy and trained establishments, such a system is capable of being really honestly worked. Failure of mark-system.

174. The number of persons imprisoned for debt was less in 1871 than in 1870, and the largest daily average number was in the Moulmein jail. In addition to the civil prisoners, included in the jail population, there are a number of debtors detained for short periods from time to time at the head-quarters of Extra Assistant Commissioners. These may be looked upon as being in the hands of the bailiffs, and as a rule are only detained for a few days ; it is better that they should be kept in the custody of the bailiff than in the police lock-up. Debtor prisoners

175. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners was 201 males and 3 females. The death-rate among these prisoners was high. It has been suggested that this is to be accounted for under the Under-trial prisoners.

supposition that the first shock of imprisonment pending trial with the consequent anxiety, renders a mercurial and susceptible race peculiarly obnoxious to disease.

Ticket-of-leave convicts.

176. At the beginning of the year, 671 male and 34 female prisoners were on ticket-of-leave; at the close, 622 males and 32 females. During the year 32 males and 2 females died, 7 males were released and 10 were remanded to jail for bad conduct. The death-rate was high, but it will increase rather than diminish in the future, as the majority of these prisoners are very old. These free convicts appear to support themselves respectably by petty trading. Some of the men are very old and infirm, and having spent the greater portion of their lives in exile might, without harm, now be allowed to return to their native country.

Overcrowding in the Jails of the Pegu divn.

177. There has been no noteworthy change in jail accommodation, but considerable overcrowding existed in the Pegu division. This will be remedied to a great extent when the new jail sanctioned for the Myanoung district is built; but it is hoped that there will year by year under improved Police administration, be a much smaller prison population to accommodate. Allowing 36 square feet to each prisoner, Rangoon was overcrowded by 151 males, Thayetmyo 164, Henzada 52, Myanoung 26; whilst Moulmein jail had an average number of prisoners below capacity of 771, Akyab 135, Bassein 142, Toungoo 233, Kyouk-phyoo 487, Sandoway 185, Tavoy 72 and Mergui 90.

Health of the prison population generally good.

178. The per centage of sick to the daily average number confined was 3·37 in 1871 and 3·79 in 1870; and of deaths 2·65 and 4·60 respectively. In 1869, the per centage of sick to the daily average was 4·15, and of deaths 5·28. The sickness and mortality in the year of report was therefore very favourable as compared with that in previous years. The death-rate at Akyab, Toungoo and Kyouk-phyoo, was high. The first named jail is no doubt unhealthy to

a certain extent; it is in a bad state of repair, and in consequence of the walls being close to the wards, air and light are excluded and a close damp smell pervades the place. Orders have been issued for a new jail at Akyab as soon as funds will permit; the present jail being turned into a workyard. At Thayetmyo also the death-rate was high, owing to overcrowding, diarrhœa and dysentery, which are the forms of sickness most commonly induced by overcrowding, being prevalent. The highest death-rate was naturally among prisoners over 50 years of age, and among those above 10 years' imprisonment. Happily there was no cholera during the year and only 5 deaths from small pox. Ulcers were prevalent in the Rangoon jail and are said to have been in some degree attributable to the stoppage of oil and condiments. This disease, which is in this Province confined to this one jail, is, it is feared, partly due to overcrowding, and partly to trickery on the part of the prisoners who purposely incapacitate themselves for hard labour.

Prisoners very generally Opium-eaters.

179. Nearly all the prisoners convicted of petty crimes in the large towns were opium-eaters or smokers. Almost every prisoner received into the Akyab jail was an opium-eater. The prisoners generally and especially opium-eaters, appear to have improved in health whilst in jail. The health of prisoners on the whole has been remarkably good in 1871, but there is still room for improvement as regards Akyab, Thayetmyo, Kyouk-phyoo and Toungoo.

Average number of prisoners liable to labour.

180. The average number of prisoners liable to labour during the year was 3,787, of whom 752 were employed on jail service,—283 male and 6 female prisoners being employed as warders, overseers and guards, of whom 47 were punished for misconduct, which seems to indicate a want of care in the selection of convict warders—131 were employed in the jail gardens; 338 on repairs, &c. to jail buildings; 258 on labour outside jails; 45 were confined in solitary cells; 286 were sick and infirm; and the remainder were employed on intramural labour.

Total estimated earnings of prisoners.

181. The total estimated earnings from all sources during the year 1871, was £8,894-8-10.* Endeavours appear to have been made to arrive at a fair estimate of the value of the work performed. The jail gardens seem in some instances, especially at Kyouk-phyoo and Bassein, not to have been attended to, and were even worse than in 1870. A large quantity of vegetables had to be purchased for the diet of prisoners throughout the Province, which, assuredly ought, in some jails at least, to have been grown in the gardens and attended to by prison labour.

Cash receipts on account of jail manufactures.

182. The actual cash paid into the Treasury on account of jail manufactures during the year appears to have been £2,563-14-8, for which amount credit has been taken as earnings, but the actual earnings in the manufacturing department, allowing for increase of stock etc., were £3,090-7-4.

Loss on manufactures in Moulmein and Thayetmyo jails

183. There were actual losses instead of profit on manufactures in the Moulmein and Thayetmyo jails, in the one £232-15-1 in the other £29-16-11. Very bad management existed at Moulmein, but the loss at Thayetmyo is explained by the fact that over £100 worth of sessamum seed was purchased towards the end of the year for the manufacture of oil, which was not worked up.

Value of stock and plant.

184. The value of manufactured articles in store, and of plant, increased to the extent of £1,182-6-10, whilst the value of raw material decreased by £30-5-5.

Average estimated earnings per head.

185. The average estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour during the year, were £2-4-9 per head, varying from £7-12-2 at Toungoo,

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* *Viz*: Value of labour employed on bonâ fide jail duties :—

Servants	14,620	8	0			
Building, &c	6,435	4	10			
Cleaning rice, making clothing, &c	22,067	9	1			
Jail gardens	6,982	1	7			
				50,105	7	6
Cash profits of manufacture..				25,687	5	4
Value of labour to Municipalities, &c.				13,201	9	9
				Rs. 88,944	6	7

to £4-17-10 at Akyab, £4-7-7 at Tavoy, £2-14-5 at Rangoon and £1-0-10 at Thayetmyo.

186. The average number of prisoners employed in remunerative labour, exclusive of work pertaining directly to the jails, such as growing vegetables, cleaning rice, making clothes, &c., was 2,000, and their earnings were as follows :— Earnings of prisoners employed in remunerative labour.

		£	s.	d.
Cash profits on manufactures		2,563	14	8
Value of printing done and credited by Accountant General		3,805	0	8
Value of Articles supplied to Public Departments and credited by Accountant General ...		85	13	2
Broken Stone, &c., supplied to Public Works Department		698	15	0
Increase in value of outstandings, stock, &c, ...		1,681	11	9
		8,834	15	3
Less cost of raw material ..	5,481 15 11			
Loss at Moulmein and Thayetmyo	262 12 1			
		5,744	8	0
Balance ..		3,090	7	3
Labour supplied to Municipalities, Public Works Department, &c.		1,320	3	3
Net earnings, ...£		4,410	10	6

which is equal to £2-4-1 per head. In 1870, the net ascertained earnings were £7,670-18-0, or £3-7-6 per head, on the average number employed, *viz*: 2,271. There was therefore a very large decrease in 1871, both in the net amount earned, and in the rate per head. The cost of raw materials was much greater in the year of report than in the previous year.

187. The question of jail manufactures has been under serious consideration, and it has been determined to introduce Jute spinning and weaving machinery into the large Central Jail at Rangoon, which hitherto has had no means of effectively employing its large population of over 2,000 convicts. But little attention has heretofore been given by Jail officers Proposed introduction of Jute spinning machinery into the Rangoon Jail.

in this Province to this important matter, and in one or two instances the manufactures introduced have been carried on at a loss rather than a profit, owing in some measure to a want of care on the part of the officers concerned. The great desideratum is a form of intramural labour which shall at the same time be punitive and profitable, for, as has been before stated, it is impossible to employ large gangs of Burmese long-term prisoners extramurally. The introduction of machinery for Jute spinning, Cotton ginning, Oil pressing, Sawing and other work, seems to be the most feasible method of effecting this. It has therefore been considered desirable to purchase machinery, which will keep the prisoners employed and will give a large annual return on the outlay, as it is out of the question to go on as heretofore without any machinery among a people, scarcely any of whom know any handicraft.

Expenditure on account of Jails, exclusive of Public Works charges.

188. The total expenditure on account of the jails, excluding Public Works Department charges and cost of inspection, was £24,378-3-8 made up as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.	Per head. £.	s.	d.
Rations	11,249	4	6	2	8	1
Fixed Establishments	5,204	18	6	1	2	0
Police Guards ...	4,977	12	0	1	1	0
Extra Establishments	261	0	2	0	1	1
Hospital charges ...	569	17	2	0	2	5
Clothing	650	4	0	0	2	11
Contingencies ...	1,465	10	4	0	6	2
	£ 24,378	3	8	£5	3	8

The expenditure in 1870 was £25,324-9-4 equal to £5-4-2 per head, but whilst the aggregate expenditure in 1871 was £946-5-9 less, the decrease per head was 6*d.* consequent on the fixed charges falling heavier on a smaller number of prisoners.

Causes of decrease in the expenditure.

189. The principal decrease was in the cost of rations, consequent on more favorable contracts having been entered into for the Rangoon and Thayetmyo

jails, and in the cost of establishment, owing to the Rangoon jail having had during about half the year as Officiating Superintendent, an officer of the Commission, who drew house-rent only from the Jail department; and to the Bassein and Moulmein prisons having been superintended by the Magistrates for a considerable period of the year, free of charge. The charges for transfers are still excessive.

Comparative cost of the Jails and Lock-ups.

190. The jail at Thayetmyo was the most economically managed as far as the rate per head is a test *viz :* £4-8-2 and the lock-up at Mergui the most expensively—the rate per head having been £10-15-7, but the difference is almost entirely due to the fact that in the one prison, there was a very large, and in the other a very small number of prisoners, over which the fixed charges had to be divided thus :—

	Thayetmyo.			*Mergui.*		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Rations...	2	12	0	2	15	3
Fixed Establishment .	0	13	4	2	8	8
Police guards	0	16	7	4	12	7
Hospital charges	0	2	1	0	0	5
Clothing	0	0	6	0	1	5
Contingencies	0	3	8	0	17	3
Total ...	4	8	2	10	15	7

Explanation of the excessive cost per head at the Toungoo Jail.

191. The cost per head at Toungoo was £10-2; this was due to the heavy charges for fixed establishment and Police guards, being divided over 74 convicts only—these charges alone being £7-14-1 per head. The average number of prisoners confined at Toungoo appears to be about 80, while at Thayetmyo, it is from 5 to 7 times that number, yet the cost of Police guards at the former jail is but little below that at the latter, and probably it is not possible to make any reduction. It does not follow that because the cost per head is higher in one jail than another, that the former has necessarily been managed without due regard to economy. There are certain items of expense which must be incurred in every jail, and of course, these fall with a heavier

incidence per head on a jail with a small than on a jail with a large population. With the great distances between, and isolation of some of the sudder stations in this Province, it is difficult to divide the prison population equally over the jails, and some prisons will always be overcrowded with a small charge per head for fixed establishment and guards, whilst others will have but few prisoners, and these charges will be very high per head. The cost of rations per head at Toungoo was considerably less than that at Thayetmyo, whilst at Mergui, it was but little more than at Thayetmyo.

Aggregate cost of the Jail department.

192. The aggregate cost of the jails for maintenance as shown in a previous paragraph was £24,378-3-8 equal to £5-3-8 per head, in addition to which a sum of £1,509-12-3 was expended on new jails and in repairs, &c., and £1,825-10-6 as inspection charges; the total expenditure was therefore £27,711-6-5 or £5-17-9 per head; but from this must be deducted £4,410-10-6 as the net earnings of prisoners, which leaves a net expenditure of £23,300-15-11, equalling £4-19-2 per head, as against a net expenditure of £22,062-11-7, equivalent to £4-10-9 per head in 1870. The expenditure on public works during the year was very small. In the current year it will be much greater since a new jail is in course of construction at Tavoy, and it is likely to be large for some years to come as the jails at Akyab and Kyouk-phyoo are far from being in a proper state, and a new prison is necessary at Henzada for the large and populous district of Myanoung.

Education

193. Of the total number of prisoners received into the jails during the year, *viz*: 6,588—3,064 or 46·5 per cent were unable to read or write, and 3,524 or 53·5 per cent could read and write, 2,210 being able to do so a little and 1,314 well. The per centage in 1870 of those who could read and write was 80. It is clear that there has been a different method followed this year in making this calculation to that which was pursued last year, as it seems impossible

that the per centage of the jail population, able to read and write, should in one year fall from 80 per cent to 53·5 per cent.

D.—Police.

194. The Province of British Burma has an area of 94,000 square miles: the population, which numbered on the 31st December 1870, 2,419,736 souls, increased during 1871 by 70,587 or 2·88 per cent, and stood on the 31st December 1871 at 2,262,323. It is very essential, in comparing the crime of one year with another, to pay due regard to this fact. When a population increases with such rapidity, and that to a great extent by the influx of people from Upper Burma, not accustomed to the strict control, to which our people are subjected, and many of them it is to be feared, persons whose residence in Upper Burma, has been rendered uncomfortable by their own misdeeds, it is obvious that a proportionate increase is made to the criminal classes of the country. Area and population.

195. The Police establishment during the year consisted of 5,634 Imperial Police of all grades, costing £116,799, and 579 Municipal Police, paid from local funds, costing £12,385. The charge for Police was less than ten per cent of the Imperial revenue; thus the population paid for the protection of person and property during the year as nearly as possible, one shilling per head. Excluding the Police employed over jails and treasuries, the charge of each Policeman in the district consisted of nineteen square miles and 484 members of the population; while in the towns there was an average of one Policeman to 444 of the population. Strength of Police Force.

196. The total number of offences cognizable by the Police, which have been ascertained during the year to have been committed, were 14,226; while in 1870 there were 13,959, so that there has been a scarcely perceptible increase of crime, during the year. Practically it may be said, the amount of crime has been stationary. Number of offences cognizable by the Police.

Decrease in murders.

197. Murder has decreased from 103 cases (of which 19 were by dacoits,) to 86 (of which 12 were by dacoits.) Convictions were obtained in 34 cases and against 48 persons, out of 125 brought to trial. Though it is a satisfaction to find that the crime has fallen off, the Police has not been so successful in their detection of the offenders of this class as in other respects. Of the murders, 31 were from jealousy or from causes connected with women, 28 for plunder, 27 from private malice or other unknown causes. It is curious that there were this year no murders by criminal lunatics, though there were 13 of this class in the previous year.

Decrease in dacoities.

198. Again in dacoity, there is a satisfactory decrease from 132, to 118 cases. This is a great falling off from 1867 and 1868, when there were 213 and 172 cases respectively. Of these 118 cases, no less than 26 were the work of foreign marauders, over whom the Police could exercise no control, except so far as they can act as a preventive body on a wild and extensive frontier of a thousand miles. Convictions were obtained in 44 cases, or 41 per cent of those that occurred, and of 254 persons brought to trial for dacoity, 125 or 50 per cent were convicted, while in the previous year, 59 per cent were convicted.

Increase in robbery, housebreaking and theft.

199. While however these violent crimes have decreased, others such as robbery, housebreaking and theft have increased: no doubt in many cases the persons who before committed dacoity have now taken to the less hazardous crimes of robbery and housebreaking. During 1871 robbery rose from 163 to 193 cases. This was mainly due to an increase in the Thayetmyo and Prome districts of the Pegu division. In the Arakan division this crime somewhat decreased, and in Tenasserim it stood much the same as during the previous year. The action of the Police against the crime did not materially differ from that of previous years. Housebreaking increased from 619 to 673 cases and there was a slight falling off in detection. Ordinary theft increased

from 6,033 to 6,882 cases, entirely due to the Pegu division. In the other two divisions the crime somewhat diminished. Thirty-nine per cent of all cases reported were carried to conviction and seventy-five per cent of all persons brought to trial for this offence were convicted. On the whole the action of the Police, though not differing much in its results in regard to these crimes for the last year, has not been altogether satisfactory.

Prevalence of cattle theft.

200. One of the great difficulties which the Police have to deal with, in Burma, is the prevalence of cattle-theft. It is the crime which more than any other perhaps, affects the people at large, after the more violent crime of dacoity, and it is very satisfactory to find, that it has decreased from 1,358 to 847 cases, or 37 per cent. In this thinly populated country, where the cattle are turned loose into the jungles, it is a crime easily committed, and the high price of cattle in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, offers a great inducement to the commission of this crime.

Decrease in value of property stolen.

201. The value of property stolen, has decreased from Rupees 5,56,365 to Rupees 4,97,209, and the proportion recovered has also fallen, but is still fairly high, being 29 per cent.

Number of persons brought to trial.

202. For cognizable offences, throughout the Province, during the year, 16,679 persons were put on their trial, against 18,656 in the previous year; 12,819 or 67 per cent, were convicted, against 13,956 or 73 per cent. There is a remarkable fact mentioned in the report of the Inspector General of Police, namely, the variation of the proportion of cognizable offences to population, in the three divisions: in the Pegu division, there was one cognizable offence to 150 of the population, in Tenasserim one to 218, and in Arakan one to 331.

Division of cognizable offences into six great classes

203. All cognizable offences are now divided under six great classes of crime, and a consideration of the results obtained under each of these six heads

will show in convenient groups, both the course of crime and the action of the Police. Under Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice—the number has fallen from 354 in 1870, to 313 in 1871-72; 79 per cent of the cases decided ended in conviction, against 78 per cent, and the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial, was 66, against 69 per cent the previous year. Under class II.—Serious offences against the person—the number has slightly increased from 482 to 494 cases; convictions were obtained in 58 per cent of the cases decided, against 60 per cent the previous year; and 59 per cent of those persons brought to trial were convicted, against 57 per cent in 1870. Under class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only—the number of offences has risen from 847 to 955, the increase being in robbery, housebreaking, and serious mischief; 26 per cent of cases decided, were carried to conviction, against 39 per cent in 1870; and 54 per cent of persons brought to trial, were convicted against 55 per cent. Under class IV.—Minor offences against the person—the number of offences has fallen, from 100 to 59; the proportion of cases in which conviction was obtained to those decided, was the same in both years *viz:* 70 per cent, while the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial, improved from 55 to 63 per cent. Under class V.—Minor offences against property—the number has increased from 8,441 to 8,631; 43 per cent of cases decided were carried to conviction, against 59 per cent in 1870; while the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 73 per cent, against 68 per cent the previous year.

Decrease in number of cases under class I.

Increase in number of cases under class II.

Increase in number of cases under class III.

Decrease in number of cases under class IV.

Increase in number of cases under class V

Necessity for some revision of the Gambling Act as regards this Province.

204. The Inspector General of Police urged strongly in his report the necessity of some revision, as regards its application to British Burma, of the present Gambling Act. He pointed out that while in 1866, the year before the introduction of the Act, the Police brought up 1,382 cases of gambling, and obtained convictions against 6,976 persons, during the past year they only brought up 533 cases and

obtained convictions against 2,397 persons. This diminution of cases brought up was not due to a reduction in the amount of crime, for undoubtedly gambling is much more largely indulged in now than in 1866, but it cannot be reached by the present law. Gambling is peculiarly attractive and at the same time hurtful to the Burman population; when a Burman can join in it he will do so, and the effect is so demoralizing and pernicious that among the Magistracy it is almost an axiom of criminal administration in the Province that prevalence of gambling means prevalence of crime.

Nearly every one impressed with the necessity of a change in the Gambling law so as to bring this mischievous habit more under control.

205. The Chief Commissioner finds, that nearly every Magistrate, European or Burmese, is impressed with the necessity of such a change in the gambling law, as would bring this very prevalent and mischievous habit more under the control of the Magistracy and especially of those subordinate officers who have not the full powers of Magistrates. At present, the Act is entirely evaded by the gamblers adjourning beyond the limits of the towns to which the Act has been extended, and it will always be impossible to bring the Act to bear effectively on this evil, unless it is extended to the whole country. This was reported to the Government of India in the letter from this Administration, No. 140-12, dated 8th February 1870, but the Government declined to take action in the matter.

Police arrangements in Town of Rangoon excellent during the erection of the Htee on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda

206. There had been during the previous two years, considerable excitement regarding the proposed erection by the King of Burma, of a Htee, or gold umbrella on the Shwe-dagon Pagoda at Rangoon. It so affected the public mind that in 1870, the then Chief Commissioner, General Fytche, asked His Majesty to postpone the ceremony. In November 1871, however, it took place, and the umbrella was sent down and made over by the Chief Commissioner to the elders of the town, and erected with great ceremony and rejoicing. Notwithstanding the excitement which prevailed, the Police arrange-

ments were excellent, and with the population of the town of Rangoon, temporarily doubled for weeks by the influx of people coming to see the raising of the Htee, crime was in no way increased, and order was admirably preserved. It was a common remark among the people, that they were able to go about in the immense crowd without fear, wearing their jewels.

Details regarding internal management of the force.

207. The details given in appendix D-6 refer to the general internal management of the force during the year. The sanctioned establishment was 6,174, somewhat higher than in 1869, when the strength was 5,932. The number of men who left the force at their own request has been 1,410 in 1867, 1,303 in 1868, 1,138 in 1869, 962 in 1870, and 998 in 1871. The proportion who took their voluntary discharge during the last two years is the same *viz*: 16 per cent. As in previous years, it is found that resignations in the Amherst and Shwè-gyen districts are very numerous indeed; excluding these two districts, the average proportion of resignations for the Province is only 10 per cent. In the Amherst and Shwe-gyen districts, it is necessary to entertain a great variety of the indigenous races, Shans, Karens, Toungthoos, and Karennees, and they will not give continuous service. During the past year however, the number of resignations in the Shwe-gyen district is, even for it, abnormally high, and the cause will be more fully investigated.

Decrease in number of men dismissed for misconduct.

208. In addition to those who left the force voluntarily, 421 men were dismissed for misconduct; this is an improvement on the previous year, when from a smaller establishment, 473 men were discharged. The proportion of the force therefore dismissed, has fallen from 7·9, to 6·8 per cent. In the Town and District of Rangoon, the proportion discharged for misconduct is high, but in the other districts the variation is not great. Beside the men who were thus removed from the establishment, 355 were discharged from change of stations, reduction of temporary establishments, and other causes, not

Men discharged for other reasons.

involving misconduct. In 1870 the number was 277. Thus the total number who left the force for the foregoing three main reasons, was 1,774 or 28 per cent of the establishment. The proportion was the same as during the previous year, which again was an improvement on the preceding one ; the per centages have been 36 in 1867, 34 in 1868, and 32 in 1869.

Fewer men punished by the Magistracy than in the previous year.

209. The number of men punished by the Magistracy during the past year is much fewer than in 1870, but that was an exceptionally high year. For the past three years the number are as follows ; those punished Magisterially under the Police Act were 58 in 1869, 101 in 1870, and 45 in 1871 ; while those punished under the Indian Penal Code have been 126, 166 and 132, during these respective years. The proportions in the Rangoon and Myanoung districts are above the average of the Province. The desertions from the force have been 56 in 1870, and 51 in 1871. In none of the districts are they exceptionally high.

Rewards for good service.

210. The number of men specially rewarded for good service has been, by promotion 14, and by money grants 18. This is much below what it should be, especially in respect to rewards by promotion. With such a power in their hands, as is afforded by their being able to promote for good conduct, the district Superintendents ought to be able to make the force far more efficient than it is ; detective merit should especially be recognized.

Details of the nationality of force.

211. Full details of the composition of the force are given in Appendix D-7, from which it will be seen, there are 41 Europeans, 21 Eurasians, and 5,894 Natives on the establishment. These are thus sub-divided.—Of the officers (including sergeants on Rs. 20 per mensem), 61 were Europeans or Eurasians, 48 Mahomedans, 22 Hindoos, 342 Burmans and 18 of other indigenous races *viz* : 11 Karens, 1 Shan, 2 Khyins, 1 Karennee, 3 Thoungthoos ; then of the

men, 23 are Christians, 872 Mahomedans, 559 Hindoos, 3,526 Burmans, 153 Karens, 134 Shans, 79 Khyins, 82 Karennees, and 37 Toungthoos.

Proportion of aliens to Burmese in the Police force

212. In the Arakan division there are many Mahomedan and Hindoo inhabitants who cannot now be described as aliens, the proportion of the Police of these races is therefore high in that division. In the Rangoon district again, the proportion of Police other than Burmese is small. They are employed in the Town and Cantonment of Rangoon where there is a large foreign population, and used as guards over jails, for which duty Burmans are peculiarly unsuited. For criminal work among the indigenous population it may be stated, that Police drawn from that population are used. And so for some parts of the Province, such as the frontiers in the Arakan and Amherst divisions, we employ the people on the spot, - Karens, Shans, and Khyins.

Schools.

213. In some of the districts, the schools appear to have been kept up so far as the call upon the men's time would permit. In Rangoon and Prome, the force has not been sufficiently strong to permit of men being taken away for purposes of instruction.

Station houses

214. The important work of improving the Station houses has been actively and economically carried on, without the intervention of the Public Works Department.

Death of two valuable officers during the year

215. During the year, the services of two valuable officers were lost. Mr. Scott, a very promising young officer, was shot at night, by his own men, while engaged in capturing a desperate dacoit leader, on a dark night; the dacoit jumped out of the verandah after being engaged in a struggle with Mr. Scott, in which both were wounded, and Mr. Scott followed him, the Police fired, and killed them both. Mr. Doyle, the Superintendent of Police Rangoon, died during the year. He was an officer of great activity; had a thorough knowledge of the

people, their language and habits, and had great detective ability. It is gratifying to find that the Burman population of the town held him in such regard, that they have volunteered to erect a tomb to his memory.

F.—Marine.

216. The following statements shew the numbers of vessels which have entered and left the principal ports of the Province during each of the last three years :— Number and tonnage of vessels which entered and left the principal ports of the Province.

ENTERED

Ports	1869-70		1870-71		1871-72	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Akyab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bassein	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66	41,811
Moulmein	150	141,2[illegible]	[illegible]	141,575	472	162,947
Total	1,474	579,247	1,476	[illegible]	1,411	67[illegible],429

CLEARED

Ports	1869-70		1870-71		1871-72	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Akyab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	149,6[illegible]	[illegible]	150,205
Rangoon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bassein	83	41,515	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	41,[illegible]
Moulmein	[illegible]	139,201	[illegible]	141,520	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,560	581,642	1,59[illegible]	[illegible]	1,627	673,[illegible]

It will be seen that there has been a steady increase in tonnage, but the adoption of the financial year is very misleading in respect to each year's tonnage which of course follows the rice season. Steady increase in tonnage.

Increase in steamer traffic on the Irrawaddy.

217. An increase also took place in the steam traffic on the Irrawaddy. The steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company, which are under contract with the Government for the conveyance of the mails, made 45 trips upwards and 43 downwards; those of the India General Steam Navigation Company, 15 trips up and 18 down; and those of the King of Burma 6 up and the same number down.

Decrease in the number of boats passing up and down the river

218. In addition to the traffic by steamers and flats there is a very large carrying trade by boats, as shown in the margin. The figures for 1871-72 show a considerable decrease as compared with those for 1870-71, from which it would appear that the increased number of steamers plying has commenced to affect the number of boats passing up and down the river.

Years.	Exports.		Imports.		Total.	
	No of Boats	Tonnage.	No. of Boats	Tonnage.	No of Boats.	Tonnage
1870-71	12,641	122,122	11,814	133,340	24 455	255,462
1871-72	9,398	19,595	10,044	101,056	19 142	194,651
Decrease	3,243	31,5 7	1,770	29,284	5,013	60,811

Accidents to shipping in entering the Rangoon and Moulmein rivers.

219. Several accidents unfortunately occurred during the year among the shipping in entering and leaving the Rangoon river, through grounding resulting in most instances in total loss, which were mainly due to the recklessness and carelessness of certain of the European pilots. Each case was carefully investigated and the pilots were severely punished in all cases in which culpable neglect was established. A few cases of grounding also took place in the Moulmein river, which however were free from very serious consequences, with one exception.

Government steamer *Nemesis* unfit for further service.

220. The steamer "Nemesis" was employed in the Province throughout the year. This vessel is now old and almost unfit for further service. She is not capable of performing the services required of the only gun steamer in the Province, and cannot visit and relieve the Light-houses except in very fine weather.

221. No alteration took place during the year in the arrangements for the conveyance of the mails between Calcutta, the principal ports of the Province and the Straits ports; between Rangoon and Madras; between Moulmein and the Southern stations of the Tenasserim division; nor in the mail service on the Irrawaddy.

No alteration in the Mail service between Calcutta and the Province generally.

222. Early in the year an agreement was entered into with the British India Steam Navigation Company, for communication by steamer once a fortnight between Akyab, Kyouk-phyoo, and Sandoway during the North-East monsoon, and to Kyouk-phyoo only during the South-West monsoon. This service has been regularly carried on since June 1871.

Mail service by steamer established on the Arakan Coast.

223. During the year also a line of steamers was established between Great Britain and Rangoon *viâ* the Suez Canal, which has the effect of adding considerably to the direct imports of the principal port of the Province. As soon as a sufficient number of steamers has been obtained for this line it is intended to make the service a regular monthly one. Another effect of the opening of the Suez Canal has been the employment of steamers in the conveyance of rice to Europe and China, a large number having loaded in Rangoon during the present season, and several at Akyab.

Line of Steamers to Rangoon direct *via* the Suez Canal.

224. The Light-houses on the coast of this Province which have been erected from Imperial Funds, are the "Alguada" on the reef of that name, off the mouth of the Bassein River; the "Cocos" on Table Islands, the most northerly of the "Cocos" group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal; and the "Krishna" on a shoal so named which forms the most southerly portion of the Baragua flat, Gulf of Martaban, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Rangoon river. The Light-houses, the cost of which has been debited to Port Funds, are, one on Double Island, off Amherst, at the entrance to the Moulmein river; one off the Port of Akyab; and two off the Port of Rangoon, one of which is at the mouth of the river of

Light-houses.

that name ; and the other about 3 miles North-east of the China Buckeer branch of the river Irrawaddy. The whole of these Light-houses have been worked satisfactorily during the year. A new Light-house was commenced on the Oyster reef, off the Port of Akyab, towards the close of 1871, and some progress was made in putting down the piles before the last South-West monsoon set in, but the heavy weather with which the monsoon commenced did considerable damage to the works, owing to the thoughtlessness of the Contractor's agents who left the wooden staging in the piles.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

Certain departments made over to the control and management of Local Government

225. At the commencement of the year under report the Supreme Government made over to the control and management of the Local Government, certain departments of the administration and granted permanently from the imperial revenues for the maintenance of these departments a fixed annual assignment. The departments thus made over are the following :—

Jails	Printing
Registration	Roads
Police	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
Education	Civil Buildings.
Medical Services (except Medical establishments.)	

The finance and revenue accounts of the Province are therefore now shewn under three heads—Imperial—Provincial—and Local Funds.

Gross receipts of Revenue.

226. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources during the year under report were £1,363,452, of which £1,217,053 were on account of the Imperial

Government, £37,320 Provincial Services, and £109,079 Local Funds. As compared with the collections in 1870-71, these amounts show an increase in imperial revenue of £40,534, Provincial Services £8,912, and Local Funds £2,985, the aggregate collections in that year having been £1,311,021, of which £1,176,519 were imperial, £28,408 Provincial, and £106,094 Local Funds.

Incidence per head of population.

227. This revenue may be considered very satisfactory, seeing that the country although large in extent, has a population of only 27 persons to the square mile. The population of British Burma in 1870-71 numbered 2,491,736 souls, and in the year under report 2,562,323 so that these receipts give an incidence in the former year of 10*s.* 6¼*d.* per head, 9*s.* 5¼*d.* being imperial, 2¾*d.* provincial, and 10¼*d.* local; and in the latter year of 10*s.* 7½*d.* per head, of which 9*s.* 6*d.* were imperial, 3½*d* provincial, and 10*d.* local.

Expenditure on Civil Administration

228. The expenditure on the Civil Administration of the Province including refunds and drawbacks, charges of collection under certain heads, and the cost of opium, during the year of review, aggregated £496,714, whilst that of the previous year amounted to £497,002. Deducting these sums from the imperial receipts for the two years, balances of £757,659 and £707,925 respectively, remained available for Military and Public Works expenditure, and for contributions to the Post Office, Electric Telegraph, and a share of the cost of the Central Government. But after allowing liberally for all these heads, a considerable surplus was available for expenditure in India. The Local Funds disbursements in 1871-72 amounted to £134,591, and in the year preceding to £102,802. The principal sources of income and items of expenditure will be reviewed in detail.

Imperial Receipts.

Land Revenue

229. *Land Revenue.*—The realization from "land tax," "capitation tax," "land assessment in lieu of capitation tax," "fisheries" "sale proceeds of waste lands" &c., aggregated £646,416 in 1871-72, against £597,620 in the year preceding, thus shewing an in-

crease of £48,796. This increase is however, partly accidental and explained by the fact, that a considerable amount of revenue which properly belonged to the previous year was collected in the year under review.

Demand on account of Land Revenue.

230. In the demand for 1871-72 as will be seen from the *Fiscal* section of this Report, there was an important comparative increase. The following figures give the collections and assessments under this head during the last five years :—

Years.		Collections.		Demand.
		£		£
1867-68	...	585,443	...	583,752
1868-69	...	568,539	...	596,492
1869-70	.	638,957	. .	609,051
1870-71	...	597,620	...	633,621
1871-72	...	646,416	...	654,655

It will be observed that there has been a steady increase in the amount assessed. The principal increase in the demand for the year under review, arises from land tax, on account of the considerable additional quantity of land under assessment. Under capitation tax also a large increase has taken place from the additional numbers taxed.

Forests.

231. *Forests.*—The revenue derived from Timber, &c., sold and from the frontier tax levied at Kadoe was £77,240 in 1871-72, and £81,812 in 1870-71, showing a decrease in the year under report of £4,572. This decrease is chiefly attributed to a large sum outstanding from sale of timber by auction, and on indent by the Public Works Department (£6,279) not adjusted until after the close of the year under review, thus necessitating its being shown as revenue in the succeeding year's accounts. There is an improvement in the duty on foreign timber, due probably to the greater tranquillity of the Salween frontier and consequently the facilitated working of the forests beyond ; also an increase on per-

mit fees through the lapse and re-sale of permits in the Sittang division at greatly enhanced rates.

232. *Excise.*—The receipts under this head showed a decrease in the year of report as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized having been £99,564 and £110,618 respectively. This decrease is attributed to the annual sales of licenses usually held in March not taking place till April 1872. The decrease has however been partly counterbalanced by larger sales of opium to the farmers. Excise.

233. From *Assessed taxes* a smaller sum was realized in 1871-72 than in 1870-71; the collections in the latter year amounted to £25,157 and in the former to £8,865. The decrease of £16,292 is due to the reduction in the rate of income tax levied in the year under report. Assessed taxes.

234. Owing to the great improvement in the rice trade in 1871-72 after the cessation of the Franco-Prussian War, the collections on account of *Customs dues* amounted to £308,380; the receipts in the previous year having only been £277,265. The amount realized this year shows the largest sum ever collected in the Province on this account, and the increase is chiefly due to the enhanced shipment of grain from Rangoon, Moulmein and Bassein, to Europe and the Eastern ports, and also to the large importation of general merchandize direct from foreign ports. Customs dues.

235. There was a slight falling off in the *Sadt* revenue. The total amount collected on imported salt and that manufactured locally during 1871-72, as compared with the collections in the previous year being £11,900 and £12,053 respectively. The excise duty on this article is decreasing year by year as the local manufacture is giving way before the importation of foreign salt, on which a duty of three annas per maund is collected through the Customs department. Salt.

Stamps.

236. *Stamps.*—During the year of report a lower scale of fees was introduced, and there was a diminution in value of law suits as compared with the previous year. The value of stamps sold during 1871-72 was £41,033, whilst the value sold in the previous year was £48,074.

Law and Justice

237. *Law and Justice.*—The revenue realized and credited under this head aggregated £17,184 in 1870-71, the amount so credited in 1871-72 having been £17,192, the increase was only £8. The receipts on account of the proceeds of Jail labour manufacture &c., having now been transferred to "Provincial Services" are excluded.

Marine.

238. *Marine.*—In the aggregate receipts under this head a trifling decrease took place, the amount realized in 1870-71 having been £5,584 and in 1871-72 £5,565. The principal item is Coast light dues, in which there was a small increase of £58; and also an increase of £44 in fees realized at the Shipping office. The chief decrease took place in the sales of vessels and stores.

Interest.

239. *Interest.*—The revenue under this head is derived from the interest on unpaid portions of purchase money of waste lands. The receipts during the year under review were £74, whilst in 1870-71 they were £91

Miscellaneous.

240. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts in the year under report shewed a decrease as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized having been £820 and £1,056 respectively. This decrease is due to fewer unclaimed deposits having been written off.

PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.

Allotment from General Revenues.

241. *Allotment from General Revenues.*—The assignment for the year under report from the imperial revenues to meet the expenditure of those departments transferred to Provincial services was £283,391.

242. The receipts on account of *Jail* manufactures, printing work executed at the Jail presses, and for the hire of convict labour, showed a considerable increase during the year under report, as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized having been £11,594 and £7,001 respectively. The improvement is owing to new manufactures being introduced into the Jails, more printing done, and a larger number of prisoners employed in out-gangs during the fine weather. Jail.

243. *Registration.*—The Indian Registration Act of 1871 was brought into operation in this Province during the present year, and the Registration Fees realized amounted to £338. Registration.

244. The receipts on account of *Police* decreased by £580, the realizations in 1870-71 having been £20,960, and in 1871-72 £20,380; this falling off is in the contribution from the Local Funds for the cost of the village Police, the number of whom has been reduced. Police.

245. There was an increase in the *Educational* receipts, due to a larger amount having been realized on account of School fees. The realizations were £659 in 1871-72 and £446 in 1870-71. Education.

246. During the latter portion of the year under review, the *Printing* of the English portion of the *British Burma Gazette* was transferred from the Rangoon Central Jail Press, to the Secretariat printing press, and the subscriptions to the Gazette &c. amounted to £68 for that period. The realizations were hitherto credited to Jails. Printing.

247. Under the head of Miscellaneous receipts are included fees received from lock-hospital patients, and fees for the construction of masonry graves and monuments. The amount realized in the present year was £307. Miscellaneous.

248 The receipts on account of sale proceeds of buildings and stores, for rents of buildings, amounted Public Works.

in the year 1871-72 to £3,969. In 1870-71 the receipts were included in the accounts of the Public Works Department, and were not separately recorded for Provincial Services.

Local Funds Receipts.

Increase generally in Local Funds receipts

249. The revenue derived from *Local Funds* showed an improvement in the year of report, as compared with the previous year, the amounts for the two years being £109,079 and £106,094 respectively. This increase is attributable to the actual receipts from most of the local funds throughout the Province having increased.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

Heads of Account appertaining to other Governments.

250. The following heads of account appertain to other Governments :—

Heads.	1870-71	1871-72	1871-72.	
			Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Postal Department ..	10,939	11,211	272	..
Electric Telegraph do. ...	15,580	17,988	2,408	...
Money Order do.	44,515	43,919	..	596
Military do. . . .	73,374	42,636		30,738
Public Works do. . . .	51,094	174,196	123,102	..
India and other Governments	74,732	54,774	..	19,958
Bills of do. .	32,836	32,038	...	798

Causes of decrease and increase.

251. The decrease in the Military department is attributable to the following causes.—In 1870-71 an adjustment was made for stores supplied to Port Blair in 1869-70, and for a credit given to the Military department, Bengal, for Commissariat elephants purchased, and erroneously charged in previous years against that department. The increase in the Public Works Department is owing to the new system of provincial services and local funds, whereby a credit is given to that department for the charges for roads, buildings, communications &c. now included in the civil accounts. Under India and other Governments, the decrease is due to fewer remittances transactions.

252. The opening *Cash Balances* of the last two years showed an increase in 1871-72 of £1,872. These balances were higher than in former years, owing chiefly to the available balance at Akyab treasury not having been drawn away to Calcutta by the Comptroller General :— Cash Balances.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	£	£
Notes	25,859	38,372
Gold	2	12
Silver ..	338,346	328,049
Copper	13,051	12,697
Total ...	£377,258 ...	£379,130

Disbursements, Imperial.

253. The charges of collection and the amount of refunds under the head of *Land Revenue* aggregated in the year of report £98,082 against £95,530 in the previous year. The increase is due to a larger amount of revenue having been collected during 1871-72 whereby an augmentation took place in the amount of commission disbursed. The Revenue settlement charges however were smaller, owing to the field operations being limited, and there was no Revenue survey party in Akyab on duty as in the previous year. Disbursements. Land Revenue.

254. In the year under report the expenditure on account of the *Forest* department amounted to £37,921 or £2,164 less than the disbursements in the previous year. The decrease is principally under timber expenses and stock, owing to contractors having received payments in the previous year on account of the present year, and no elephants were purchased in 1871-72. Forests.

255. The charges under the head of *Excise* in 1871-72 were £1,909 against £10,774 in 1870-71, this decrease is due to the fact that under the orders of the Government of India, no charge for the cost of opium supplied in 1871-72 from Bengal was made. Excise.

Various accounts.

256. The cost of establishments employed in the collection of *Income tax, Customs duty and Salt duty*, in the year of report, was £260, £18,576 and £457 respectively, whilst the cost in the preceding year was £342, £16,086 and £478 respectively. The refunds under these heads aggregated in 1871-72 £3,380, and in 1870-71 £1,334. Under the heads *Stamps, Law and Justice, and Miscellaneous*, the refunds during the two years were £3,179 and £2,958 respectively, and the charges on stamps, £1,321 and £1,232.

Interest.

257. In the year under report, *Interest* on the deposits in the District Savings banks was paid, which amounted to £29.

Civil and Political Establishments.

258. The disbursements on account of *Civil and Political establishments* amounted in 1871-72 to £44,766 and in 1870-71 to £44,925. Under the Political Department there is a decrease of £1,660, principally from the amount sanctioned in 1870-71 for the payment of the debts of Jewan Bukht, a State prisoner in Rangoon and the son of the late *ex*-King of Delhi, and from establishments being less. In *Civil contingencies* there was an increase of £1,501, chiefly in the Civil Secretariat charges.

Law and Justice.

259. The expenditure on *Law and Justice* aggregated in the year of review £56,686 and in the previous year £56,222. The increase of £464 is mainly due to the re-organization of the Judicial administration of the Province, and the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner.

Marine.

260. In the *Marine* disbursements there was a decrease of £2,840 ; this was occasioned as follows :—An expenditure was incurred during a portion of the year 1870-71 for the hire of the *Court Hey* and *Undaunted* steamers, whilst the *Nemesis* was undergoing repairs. Heavy expenses were incurred also in that year for coals and stores. A reduction in the number of European Light-house keepers took place in the year under report. There was however, a large increase in subsidies to steam boat companies,

occasioned in 1871-72 by the new contract with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company for the conveyance of mails between Rangoon, Mandalay and Bhamo.

261. An increase of £250 took place in *Superannuations and other pensions*, owing to an increased number of officials having retired. Pensions

262. The payments on account of the *Ecclesiastical* department showed a decrease of £90, the amount for the year under review having been £4,093, and for the preceding year £4,183, due to the entertainment of junior chaplains in lieu of senior chaplains, who were absent on furlough. Ecclesiastical.

263. In the *Medical* establishment the expenditure for the year 1871-72 was £6,644 against £6,622 in 1870-71. Medical

264. In *Miscellaneous* disbursements there was a decrease of £392 owing to a less sum being required for freight on stores from Europe. Miscellaneous.

PROVINCIAL.

265. The expenditure on account of the Jails throughout the Province in the year of review was £26,670 against £28,465 in the previous year. The decrease of £1,695 was due principally to more favorable contracts entered into for rations; to fewer transfers of prisoners; and to the fact that the insanes in the jails have been transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon, opened in June 1871. Jails.

266. The cost of the *Registration* establishment during 1871-72, the first year of the introduction of the Act into this Province, amounted to £699. Registration.

267. The expenditure in the *Police* department showed an increase of £2,718, the disbursements in 1871-72 having been £137,299, and in the previous year £134,581. This increase was owing to the entertainment of the additional force required for the Hill Tracts of Arakan and for the Shwè-gyen district. Police.

Educational.

268. The *Educational* charges in 1871-72 amounted to £8,349, and in 1870-71 to £7,367, an increase of £982, which is attributed to the opening of the schools at Mergui and Shwe-gyen, at the close of the preceding year.

Medical.

269. In the *Medical* department the expenditure for the year under report was £8,471, and for 1870-71 £7,906, being an increase of £565. In 1871-72 the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum was opened, the cost of which for the year was £780, and there was an increase in the allowance to the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner on being relieved of one of his appointments. A decrease occurred however in the hospital establishment and contingencies—and in the subordinate Medical establishments.

Printing.

270. The expenditure for *Printing* establishment and charges in 1871-72 amounted to £5,307 and in 1870-71 to £2,994. The large increase was attributed to the additional establishment and material necessary to keep pace with the requirements of the Province.

Roads, Miscellaneous Public improvements, &c.

271. The expenditure for *Roads, Miscellaneous public improvements, Civil buildings, and Petty Constructions and Repairs*, amounted in the year under report to £106,241, and in 1870-71 to £110,240, or a decrease in 1871-72 of £3,999.

Local Funds.

Local Funds.

272. *Local Funds.*—Under this head there were increased payments to the extent of £31,789, caused by the large expenditure by Civil and Public Works officers on roads, wharves, and other works of public utility in the principal towns of the Province.

Miscellaneous.

Remittances to India, &c.

273. The following statement shows the disbursements within the Province during the last two years on

various accounts other than the Civil Administration :—

Heads of Accounts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Postal Department	9,086	8,849	..	237
Electric Telegraph do . ..	20,371	21,180	809	..
Money Order do .. .	5,541	6,879	1,338	..
Public Works do . .	186,803	236,870	50,067	..
Military do .. .	296,131	279,254	..	16,877
India and other Governments	484,804	477,363	...	7,441
Bills of do .. .	21,438	6,983	..	14,455

The increase shown in the Public Works Department is owing to the new system of Provincial Services and Local Funds.

Cash Balances.

274. The closing Cash Balances of the year under review shew a decrease of £52,088 as compared with the previous year, owing to larger expenditure in the Province, principally in the Public Works Department for Imperial and Local outlay :—

Details	1870 71	1871-72.
	£	£
Notes	38,372	28,259
Gold	12	.
Silver	328,049	290,466
Copper	12,697	8,317
Total £.	379,130	327,042

Statement of gross revenues and disbursements for the past eleven years.

275. The following tabular statement shows the gross revenues and disbursements on account of Imperial and Provincial Services for the past eleven years:—

Gross Revenue, Expenditures, and Surplus of British Burma.

Details of Items	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67 (Eleven months)	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.
GROSS REVENUE	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Department (Imperial and Provincial)	793,304	920,577	945,114	1,079,697	993,754	892,414	1,086,708	1,206,575	1,191,866	1,204,927	1,254,373
Public Works do.	2,552	6,984	2,584	6,121	2,338	10,978	5,521	12,480	5,265	4,665	(a) 4,687
Total	795,856	927,461	947,945	1,085,818	996,092	903,392	1,092,229	1,219,055	1,197,131	1,209,592	1,259,060
GROSS CHARGES											
Civil Department (Imperial and Provincial)	289,986	382,258	376,711	395,863	414,871	395,359	461,128	494,538	516,856	497,002	496,714
Public Works do.	110,989	100,200	145,082	245,663	155,326	195,533	287,308	253,674	182,604	143,885	(b)168,644
Total	400,975	482,458	521,793	641,526	570,197	590,892	748,436	743,262	699,460	640,887	665,358
RESULT.											
Surplus in Civil Department	479,318	538,219	568,703	683,834	579,383	497,055	625,580	711,987	675,010	707,925	757,659
Deduct.—Net Public Works Expenditure	113,437	93,216	142,548	239,542	153,488	184,555	281,787	241,194	177,339	139,220	163,957
Net Surplus Available for Military expenditure, for contributions to the Post office, Electric Telegraph and a share of the cost of the Central Government ..	£365,881	445,003	426,155	444,292	425,895	312,500	343,793	470,793	497,671	568,705	593,702

a Includes £3,969 for Provincial Services.
b. Includes expenditure £105,609 by Public Works Department for Civil Buildings, and Communications transferred to Provincial Services.

276. From these figures it will be observed that during the past eleven years there has been a total *net surplus* of revenue over expenditure of £4,894,390, so that this Province has contributed during that period an annual average sum of nearly £445,000 for Military expenditure, for Post Office and Electric Telegraph charges, and for a share of the cost of the Central Government. The contribution from the Revenues of British Burma on account of these charges in 1861-62 was £365,881, whereas during the past year it amounted to £593,702, thus showing an increase of 61·6 per cent during that period. Annual increase in net surplus for past eleven years.

B.—Public Works.

277. The grants for the year as originally fixed amounted to £251,591, *viz* :— Original grants

For Imperial works ...	£	72,400
„ Provincial do. ...	„	111,435
„ Local do. ...	„	67,756
Total £		251,591

278. These grants were subsequently modified and stood at the close of the year as follows, *viz* :— Modified grants.

For Imperial works ...	£	56,900
„ Provincial do. ...	„	118,126
„ Local do. ...	„	69,854
Total £.....		244,880

279. Against these modified grants the following expenditure was incurred :— Expenditure.

Imperial Outlay.

Service Heads.	Modified Grants.	Outlay.	Difference.	
			Unspent balance of Grant.	Excess.
Military	£	£	£	£
Original Works .. .	10,150	14,779	.	4,629
Repairs	9,350	8,962	388	..
Total. .	19,500	23,741	..	4,241
Agricultural				
Original Works.	20,300	19,576	724	..
Repairs.	2,700	3,446	.	746
Total ..	23,000	23,022	.	22
Other Services				
Civil Buildings { Original Works	1,200	1,816		616
Civil Buildings { Repairs.	200	162	38	.
Total .	1,400	1,978		578
Establishment . .	12,000	11,607	393	..
Tools and Plant.	1,000	406	594	.
Profit and Loss	.	24	.	24
Increase to Stock. . . .		2,256		2,256
Total	13 000	14,293		1,293
Total. ..	56,900	63,034	.	6,134

Provincial Outlay

Service Heads	Modified Grants	Outlay	Difference	
			Unspent balance of grant	Excess.
	£	£	£	£
Civil Buildings { Original Works	18,002	17,530	472	..
Civil Buildings { Repairs	1,100	3,507	593	.
Total .. .	22,102	21,037	1,065	..
Communications { Original Works	42,270	36,795	5,475	.
Communications { Repairs	12,580	12,139	441	..
Total .. .	54,850	48,934	5,916	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements { Original Works	21,400	15,415	5,985	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvements { Repairs	950	685	265	.
Total .. .	22,350	16,100	6,250	.
Establishment	18,224	18,822	..	598
Tools and Plant	600	716	.	116
Total . .	18,824	19,538		714
Total .. .	118,126	105,609	13,231	714
Less decrease in Stock .. .	. ..	1,069	1,068	
Total .. .	118,126	104,540	14,299	714

Local Outlay.

Service Heads.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Outlay	Difference. Unspent balance of Grant.	Difference. Excess.
	£	£	£	£
Military.				
Original Works.	..	160	..	..
Repairs.	400	320	.	..
Total	400	480	.	80
Other Services.				
Civil Buildings .. .. { Original Works .	5,600	4,800	..	..
{ Repairs .			.	..
Communications .. { Original Works.	2,877	1,672	.	.
{ Repairs ..	.	47	.	..
Mis. Pub. Improvements { Original Works .	40,748	34,136	.	..
{ Repairs . .	4,580	4,512	.	..
Establishments	10,000	8,501	.	
Tools and Plant	3,551	629	.	
	67,356	54,327	.	..
Add additional Grant	2,097		.	
Total .. .	69,453	54,327	15,126	..
Total	69,853	54,807	15,046	..

280. The differences between grants and expenditure may be thus summarized :— Difference between grants and expenditure

Heads of Service.	Modified Grant	Expenditure	Difference. More than Grant.	Difference. Less than Grant
	£	£	£	£
Imperial	56,900	*63,035	6,135	.
Provincial	118,126	†104,540	..	13,586
Local	69,853	54,808	.	15,045

IMPERIAL.

281. *Military.*—The main work on the Rangoon Pagoda Defences was done on the glacis and parapets. The North upper and lower glacis were completed, though the East and West glacis are still unfinished, the work proving more extensive than Rangoon Pagoda defences

* Includes £2,256, increase to the value of Stock on 31st March 1872 over that on 1st April 1871.

† Exclusive of £1,068, decrease in the value of Stock on 31st March 1872.

originally contemplated. The parapets of five bastions were raised 18 inches and those of the West curtain, retrenchment walls and redan were completed. Two ramps and some other small works were also finished. The chief work done was:—

Earthwork.....	...1,300,000	cubic feet.
Brickwork.....	14,000	do.
Rubble masonry	12,000	do.

Outlay during the year £2,722, and up to date £32,558.

Harbour defences and Barracks.

282. Harbour defences were in abeyance, no orders regarding them having been received from the Government of India. The new barracks for European Infantry were also in abeyance for want of orders.

Completion of the Magazine.

283. With the exception of about 5,000 cubic feet the whole of the masonry of the new Ordnance Magazine is completed. The racks are in place and the wood-work is finished. Doors and windows and asphalting the roof only remain for execution. Outlay £1,032 and to close of year £3,837.

Improvements to Commissariat Tank and Elephant sheds.

284. During the year about £400 were spent on the deepening and improving of the Commissariat tank to the North of the Pagoda Defences. The work was completed satisfactorily. On three other tanks, £630 were spent and for this amount the work was nearly completed. One of these tanks is situated in the West glacis of the Pagoda Works. Certain improvements to the roofs and floors of the Commissariat Elephant Sheds, costing £350, were carried out.

Rifle range lengthened.

285. The Rifle Range for the Native Infantry was increased in length from 300 to 600 yards and nearly completed at a cost of £260, the arming of the Native Army with rifles having necessitated the extension.

286. Six Encamping grounds with proper water-supply, were provided in the 1st section of the Prome road, the Pegu road, and the Pegu and Toungoo road, at a cost of £600 ; the masonry work of the wells is still incomplete. Hitherto troops have always been moved about the country by water, but these roads are in a sufficiently forward state now to admit of their transfer by land, an obvious advantage for many reasons. Six encamping grounds provided on Prome road.

287. A sum of £550 was expended on metalling, with broken stone, a portion of the West boundary road in the Cantonment, and the road from Government House leading to the Pagoda. Minor improvements were carried out in the Cantonment and for the various Departments at a cost of about £1,000. Metalling roads.

288. At the close of the year the Military buildings in Rangoon were inspected by His Excellency Lord Mayo, accompanied by Colonel Jervois R. E., who was specially deputed to report upon the Pagoda and Harbour works. An estimate of the cost of Colonel Jervois' proposals for the improvement of the Pagoda defences is being prepared. Military buildings inspected by Lord Mayo and Colonel Jervois.

289. On the Redoubt works at *Thayetmyo* nothing was done, the orders of the Government of India not having been received. Thayetmyo. Redoubt.

290. The male and female hospital for a Field Battery, on standard plan, was completed during the year, the total outlay being £6,552, of which £3,025 were spent in 1871-72. The result is a magnificent building in every respect, but the accommodation supplied seems excessive. Subsidiary buildings for servants and establishment attached to the hospital were put in hand, the outlay being £500 against a sanctioned estimate of £970. The expense magazine was completed costing in all £301, the outlay during the year being about £110. Artillery Hospital.

291. Provision to the extent of £3,000 was made for a hospital in the European Infantry lines, but Infantry Hospital

nothing was spent owing to the question of the occupation of the Redoubt not having been settled by the Government of India. An expense magazine was completed costing £453 of which £75 represents the past year's outlay. The allotment of £2,000 for a Bomb proof Magazine in the Redoubt also lapsed owing to the above cause. Minor improvements were carried out costing nearly £600.

Expense Magazine.

Toungoo. Drainage of European Barracks.

292. On improvements to the basements and drainage of the European Infantry Lines and the Lines of the Royal Artillery at Toungoo, a sum of £2,400 was spent. The total outlay is thus about £3,300, and for this amount the work is completed; the result being a vast improvement to the accommodation for the European troops. Nothing was spent on the Rifle Range, but about £100 were spent on an alternative estimate (for two new Rifle Ranges) amounting to £1,800, and which was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Artillery stables.

293. Work on the Pony Stables, for the Royal Artillery was suspended, the question of the occupation of the Fort not having been settled, and the same remark applies to the non-prosecution of work on the proposed new Artillery Barracks in the Fort.

Miscellaneous.

On re-roofing three cook-rooms in these Lines and the European Infantry Lines, a sum of £580 was expended. £400 were spent on renewing the roof of one large cook-house in the Native Infantry Lines. Minor works of improvement, to some considerable extent, were carried out at this station, at an outlay of nearly £1,200.

Other Services Telegraph Office.

294. *Other Services.*—On the collection of material for the new Telegraph office at Shwè-gyen, £100 were expended. The new Telegraph office at Prome was finished for nearly £1,000.

Government House.

295. A sum of £636 was expended, under the sanction of the Government of India, in decorating

the Reception Hall and providing a Banqueting room and other accommodation in the premises of Government House, on the occasion of the late Viceroy's visit to Rangoon.

296. *Agricultural.*—Work on the provision of iron sluices in Embankment No. 6 (Henzada) was carried on to the extent of nearly £1,000. These sluices are for passing off, to the rear of the Embankment, water lying against it after the subsidence of the floods. Henzada Embankment.

297. The sanction of the Government of India having been received to the prosecution of work on the Leymyethna and Zaloon Embankments, they were put in hand. On the former line £12,500 were spent and on the latter £4,200. When completed they will afford protection to upwards of 150,000 acres, at a total cost of less than 4*s*. per acre. Leymyethna and Zaloon Embankments

298. A small cross embankment was put up within the Kyangyeen section at a cost of £200. The 2nd class Inspection Bungalow at Tham-bya-deing was, owing to the rapid encroachment of the river, removed to another site at the head of the Nga-woon at a cost of £100. On the construction of a 2nd class Bungalow at the 12th mile of the Leymyethna Embankment £200 were spent. Kyangyeen Embankment.

299. Surveys for new lines of Embankment were carried on as follows :— Surveys for new lines of Embankments.

Pantanau section	£	70	complete.
Nga-theing-gyoung section	,,	110	,,
Kyun-talee	,,	700	,,

A survey of the Myanoung sub-division, between Akouktoung and Loodazoo, for the purpose of ascertaining and checking the erosion of the river bank, was put in hand.

300. *Railway.*—The plans and estimate for the Rangoon and Prome Railway were returned for Railway.

revision with a view to reduction of cost, but no officer was available for this duty, previous to the close of the year under review.

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings Ecclesiastical.

301. *Civil Buildings.*—The Church at Bassein was completed during the year, the total outlay being £580. On providing the Church at Toungoo with a substantial fence and watchman's house, £260 were spent. The sum provided for the addition of a verandah to the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, was not expended, the cost being much higher than anticipated. A railing, costing £310, was constructed around the Roman Catholic Church in the Rangoon Cantonment.

Court Houses and Public Offices.

302. Court houses for the Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Rangoon district are reported complete. So also are two Court houses in the Bassein district. At Poungday, in the Prome district, the office of the Executive Engineer was converted into a Court for the Assistant Commissioner at a cost of £260. About £1,600 were expended on the new Public offices at Akyab, bringing up the total outlay to £12,100; this building would have been completed, but for the great difficulty in procuring labour. A building in the Circuit House compound at Toungoo, was shingled and put into order at a cost of £130.

Jail buildings

303. Four new wards for the Central Jail, Rangoon, were put in hand, one of which has been completed. The whole of the timber and tiles have been paid for; the outlay was £1,100. On the new Jail at Tavoy £1,900 were spent and the buildings are fairly advanced. One of the worksheds in the Thayetmyo Jail was altered into an oil pressing shed at a small cost, and arrangements made for the conversion of a second. Some small outlay was incurred in constructing masonry drains for the Jailor's quarters, and on a cooking shed in the Jail at Bassein.

304. A little over £400 was expended on asphalting the floor of the Rangoon Bonded Ware-house, and a further sum of £130 was spent on some alterations to the second floor of this building. On the School House at Akyab, about £1,600 were spent, the work being estimated to cost £1,800. The work is in progress and would have been completed during the current year but for the want of labour. On Government House, Rangoon, a sum of £1,350 was spent on the construction of an additional wing, servants' quarters, &c. &c. On the new General Hospital, Rangoon, £7,800 were spent, for which sum the wards for the males and females were nearly completed; these are handsome teak structures. The Lock Hospital at Akyab was completed for £286. Overseers' quarters at Bassein were completed at a total cost of £300. On the Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon, about £130 were expended on small improvements and alterations.

Customs.

Education.

Government House.

General Hospital.

Lock Hospital.

Lunatic Asylum

305. *Communications.*—For the purpose of metalling the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sections (118 miles) of the Rangoon and Prome roads 887,000 cubic feet of brick metalling were prepared, ready for spreading, and this quantity very nearly completes the entire quantity of ballast required for these Sections; over 17,000 cubic feet had been spread and consolidated. Out-offices and wells were finished at the Thongzai, Okkan and Thanet Choung bungalows. The outlay was a little less than £6,100, or £6,900 below the Budget grants. This short outlay was due to the orders of 1869-70, directing the suspension of spreading and consolidating the metal and the erection of the permanent bungalows, pending definite orders regarding the Railway scheme, and also to the great sickness prevailing among the coolies. Nearly 250,000 cubic feet of earthwork have been executed in raising low portions of the 2nd Section at a cost of £260.

Rangoon and Prome

306. Owing to the full quantity of timber required, not being made available by the Forest department, work on the bridging of the 2nd, 3rd and

Bridging

4th Sections, was somewhat delayed, the outlay being £10,000 against a grant of £14,000. The short outlay was, however, fully covered by the value of timber outstanding in favour of the Forest department. The following work was done :—

23	3	feet culverts of laterite masonry with brick arches.
1	6	feet timber bridge.
57	10	,, ,, ,,
8	15	,, ,, ,,
13	20	,, ,, ,,
4	30	,, ,, ,,
1	40	,, ,, ,,

Thongzai bridge

307. In addition to these bridges, the large bridge on the Thongzai stream (5 spans of 40 feet and 2 spans of 20 feet with platform 270 feet long) was nearly finished, together with the bridge over the Seyn or Mokha Creek (1 span of 40 feet and 2 spans of 20 feet) and that over the Mimbo creek (3 spans of 20 feet.) The whole of the bridges have been well constructed, the fitting of joints and other carpentry work being of first class quality.

Wetpouk iron bridge completed.

308. On that portion of the 4th section lying within the Prome division, £600 were spent on the bridges and culverts which are reported as very nearly complete. The Wetpouk iron bridge, of 90 feet span, reported as "practically complete" in 1870-71, was finished at a total cost of £3,500.

Prome and Meaday road

309. The re-alignment of the Prome and Meaday road was finished, with the exception of the metalling, at a cost of £6,500. Plans for two large bridges across the Boolay and Naweng streams were prepared by the Executive Engineer, but they did not come under consideration during the year.

Survey of Thayetmyo and Toungoo road.

310. A survey of the proposed Thayetmyo and Toungoo road was made, but not quite completed.

Rangoon Pegu road

311. The outlay on the Rangoon and Pegu road during the year was £3,850, the total outlay

from the commencement, including bridging, being £39,000. For this sum a road 34 miles in length has been constructed with raised embankments, metalling and the needful bridges and culverts, giving a rate of £1,150 per mile of 1st class road, which agrees very fairly with former experience and may be accepted as the normal rate for such work in this Province. The large bridge over the Pegu river, which forms the termination of the road, is now approaching completion on a total outlay to date of nearly £3,000.

Pegu and Toungoo road.

312. The Pegu and Toungoo road is in continuation of the Rangoon and Pegu line. At present, work is limited to the 1st section, about 30 miles in length. The earthwork, with one or two breaks, is completed up to Pyagyee. The embankments are high and long and consequently expensive. Temporary timber bridges have been erected where most required. A portion of the jungle was also cleared. The outlay, during the year, was £4,800, so that up to its close £5,800 have been expended on the line. The survey for the 2nd and remaining sections was carried on and nearly completed by the Assistant Engineer of the Toungoo division, who deserves credit for the way in which he executed his work which lay, almost entirely, through dense jungle, exceedingly sparsely inhabited.

Moulmein and Yeh road.

313. The bridging of the 1st section of the Moulmein and Yeh road was continued during the year. Eighteen bridges were completed and eleven were in progress. The outlay was £3,000. The bridging of the 2nd section was completed, the outlay being £900. The large bridges at Quanleh and first tidal creek were finished, the screw piles for the latter being screwed down with great difficulty.

Moulmein and Hline Bway.

314. In the report for 1870-71, the progress on the Moulmein and Hline Bway road was stated to have been very unsatisfactory. Progress during the year under review has not been less so. Coolies

have been scarce in the district during the dry weather, and the price paid by the owners of rice and timber mills, has been very high. About 1,125,000 cubic feet of earthwork were executed and, to complete the road, 1,400,000 cubic feet remain to be done. The outlay was £600.

Bridge over the Tsawa Creek.

315. The whole of the timber required for the Tsawa Creek bridge in the Tavoy district was brought to site at a cost of nearly £600, but no contractor has, as yet, been found to undertake its erection.

Martaban and Thatone road.

316. The survey of the Martaban and Thatone road was carried out and completed at a cost of £300. This line will form the 1st section of the proposed trunk road running from Martaban to Toungoo on the Eastern side of the Sittang valley *viâ* Shwè-gyen.

Toungoo and Tantabeen road.

317. On the Toungoo and Tantabeen road the Kah-boung bridge was satisfactorily finished.

Metalling the crest of embankment.

318. The crest of the Anouk-pet section of the Henzada embankment was reduced in height, widened from 5 feet to 14 feet and partly metalled. The crest of the Henzada marginal embankment was similarly widened. The outlay was somewhat over £600.

Oyster Reef Light-house.

319. *Miscellaneous.*—The Oyster Reef Light-house off Akyab was commenced; the outlay during the year was, £12,800, of which £7,500 were expended on the purchase of a steamer, £1,500 on her working charges for four months, £650 on purchase and hire of lighters and boats, and £550 for cost of an iron pontoon raft, lost in preliminary operations 3 years ago, leaving £2,600 as payments to contractor and cost of freight and landing charges. The structure was designed by Colonel A. Fraser, late Chief Engineer, and forms a portion of his scheme for lighting up the coasts of this Province. The work, which is entirely of iron, was taken on contract by Mr. George Wells of London. On the 1st December 1871, the Officiating Chief Engineer, (Colonel Oliphant), visited the

Oyster Reef and fixed the site in 4 fathoms at low water, spring tides. The contractor's staff commenced operations at the Reef on the 16th December, by the construction of a platform of heavy timber above high water mark, from which to screw the permanent structure. This staging was composed of timber piles, eighteen in number, fixed into heavy iron shoes and dropped into position from the side of the steamer. The piles were braced together with angle iron and connected at top by heavy cap pieces and cross walings. This preliminary work was not completed until near the close of January 1872.

320. During February and March, thirteen piles of the iron structure were screwed about 9ft. 6in. into very firm sand and sandstone, or about 2ft. 6in. less than the specified depth; but it was found impossible, even with very heavy loading and exceptional power applied, to get some of the screws any further down, and the depth of these necessarily regulated that of the remainder. These piles were braced together at their heads with heavy rod iron. Unfortunately the contractor's agent, at the close of the season's work, contrary to the advice of the Chief Engineer, decided to leave the wooden staging in position during the S. W. Monsoon, and the consequence has been that the whole of it has been entirely swept away, the iron piles also of the permanent structure having been battered over to an angle of 30° from the perpendicular, and the work must be entirely recommenced next season. Thirteen piles screwed down but the whole structure was swept away by the S. W. monsoon.

321. Two large corrugated iron warehouses were constructed for the Custom House Wharf, Rangoon, at an outlay of £1,500. Two groynes costing £800 were thrown out in the Sittang river, to protect the site of the Civil station at Toungoo. Miscellaneous.

LOCAL.

322. *Military.*—New latrines in the Suddur Bazaar, Rangoon, were completed, and the Cantonment roads kept in order. Outlay £180. Military.

Communications.

323. *Communications.*—The road from Akyab to Moungyne was metalled with broken stone at a cost of £844. £163 were expended in metalling the Strand road at Henzada. The formation of a road between the steamer ghaut and the town of Thayetmyo was commenced, outlay £105. The road towards the frontier, from Toungoo, was continued as a district road by the Deputy Commissioner, who expended £515 in earthwork formation and the construction of wooden bridges. The road between Thatone and Zimethway was metalled at a cost of £472.

Akyab.

324. *Miscellaneous.*— A commencement was made on the construction of proper side drains for the town of Akyab and the outlay incurred was £353, but the work had to be stopped for want of funds. A sum of £520 was expended in metalling and repairing streets and minor improvements.

Bassein dist Bazaars.

325. Three fish and meat bazaars were completed for £600 during the year in the Bassein district. A large bazaar at Pantanau was half completed, the outlay being £2,142, and another was three parts finished at Leymyethna, the outlay being £742. A second bazaar in the Talaing-kyoung quarter of the town of Bassein was commenced, on which £800 were expended. Two bridges were constructed for £270, and the prolongation of the Strand road was put in hand, the earthwork being completed for £356. In addition to the foregoing, some of the streets were raised and metalled, and minor works of improvement carried out at a cost of £1,023.

Bridges.

Myanoung district. Bazaars.

326. On the new bazaar commenced in 1870-71 in the town of Henzada, £2,715 were spent; the building was rather more than one-third completed. The improvements to the town roads were completed, the outlay being nominal. Small fish and meat bazaars at Myanoung and Kyangyeen were completed, the total outlay being under £300.

Prome district Bazaar.

327. On the new bazaar in the town of Prome £2,430 were spent, the outlay up to date being

£4,180, for which the building is rather more than half finished. Slaughter sheds in the town and at Shwè-doung were put in hand; the outlay was nearly £400. Some culverts and a conservancy building were constructed in the town at a cost of £380. Slaughter sheds.

328. The bazaar at Allanmyo was more than half completed, the total outlay to date being £3,100, of which £873 was expended during the year. A road from the old town to this bazaar was partially made at a cost of £125 and a small expenditure was incurred in laying out the streets of the new town. Thayet district. Bazaars.

329. Quarters were constructed for the Lascars of the Rangoon Master Attendant's establishment at a cost of £232. On the side drains in the town of Rangoon, £2,567 were spent and the work was then suspended owing to want of funds About £1,300 were spent on improving and metalling streets. On the excavation of the Canal, west of Godwin's Road, there was an outlay of £620, the work having been done by convicts. Protective works on the river bank at Kemendine cost about £370, but they were suspended, owing to want of funds, before any useful effect could be derived from them. A good commencement had been made on the Quay wall, in connection with the proposed Soolay Pagoda street wharf, but unfortunately, an entire subsidence of the river bank led to the slipping forward of the wall into the river. The late Viceroy, Lord Mayo, was present in Rangoon when the accident occurred, and His Excellency was pleased to state that he considered it as quite unavoidable and in no way due to want of judgment or skill on the part of the officers concerned. The outlay incurred was £9,770 about half of which will be saved by the recovery of the materials. On minor works and improvements and maintenance of streets and jetties about £3,700 were expended. The bazaar at Pegu was completed at a total outlay of £1,510 and a sum of about £200 was expended upon drains in the town. Rangoon district. Lascars quarters. Drainage. Roads. Quay wall. Bazaar.

Toungoo district. Groyne.

330. A groyne was constructed in the Sittang river for the protection of the bank in the vicinity of the town of Toungoo, at a cost of nearly £400. Renewals of the South-east and South-west wings of the bazaar were carried out in a satisfactory manner for a sum of £2,170.

Bazaar.

General Remarks.

Explanation of excess outlay modified over the grant for Imperial works

331. Owing to the withdrawal, from the original Imperial Budget grant, of a sum of £15,500, late in the year, there was an excess outlay over the modified grant of £6,135. This is accounted for partly by the fact of an increase to stock consequent on the manufacture of bricks for the Thayetmyo Redoubt, and partly by expenditure on other Military works which could not be stopped; the necessary preparations for the reception of the late Viceroy also entailed an extra charge on Imperial account of nearly £650. The Agricultural grant was almost exactly worked up to and this the Chief Commissioner considers is very creditable to the officers concerned.

Agricultural grant almost worked up to.

Causes of the Provincial grant not having fully expended

332. The unspent balance of the modified grants on account of Provincial outlay at the close of the year, amounted to £13,585, the main lapses being on Communications £5,916, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements £6,219. The short outlay on Communications is however, fully covered by an amount due to the Forest department at the close of the year of about £6,000 for timber, used upon bridge construction. This can hardly therefore be considered a lapse of funds, as the debit will have to be met in 1872-73.

Oyster reef Light house.

333. In the same manner, the amount of the apparent short outlay on Light-houses may be regarded as forestalled to meet requirements properly anticipated. By the contract entered into for the construction of the Oyster Reef Light-house, it was stipulated that a sum of £6,500 should be payable in England by the Secretary of State for India, in July or August 1871, on certificate of the materials for the Light-house having been duly shipped for their des-

tination. In the absence therefore of any intimation to the contrary, from either the Government of India or the Secretary of State, it was absolutely necessary to make provision for meeting the above charge; and allowing for freight charges and payments in India, the calculation for allotments was run as close as it well could be. An additional £11,000, however, was absolutely required for the purchase and working of a steamer and lighters for four months, the necessity for which was not known to this Department until the Contract bond was received in October 1871, and for which no provision had consequently been made in the Budget originally. The actual expenditure on steamer and lighter charges was, as previously shewn, £9,650, so that the amount of the extra grant applied for was in no way excessive.

Reasons for the Local Fund grant not being fully expended.

334. The short expenditure under the head Local outlay is entirely due to stoppage of works by the orders of the Chief Commissioner and was unavoidable, consequent upon the assets of various local funds having fallen below what was anticipated, and to the provision made for adjustment of Home charges against the China Buckeer and Eastern Grove Light-houses not having been utilized.

Charge for establishment in previous years.

335. The outlay on establishments on Imperial account amounted to £11,607, or a charge on the work executed of 22·6 per cent—the per centage of the total expenditure was 18·4. The charge on Provincial account gives a per centage on the work executed of very nearly 22·0, and on total outlay of 18·0. Against Local funds under this head, a sum of £8,501 was debited, giving a charge on works of about 18·4 per cent and on total expenditure of 15·5. The above charges are much below those of the preceding year, which amounted generally to 29·7 per cent on cost of works, and 22·3 per cent of the total expenditure. This reduction is very satisfactory, but the Chief Commissioner considers that they are still somewhat high.

Forests.

Demarcation of State forests.

336. During the year under review the demarcation of 3,519 acres was sanctioned in the Toungoo district, thereby making up the total area sanctioned for State Forests to 85,538 acres or 133 square miles.

Statement of area demarcated

337. The boundaries of the following tracts have been finally demarcated :

	Acres.
PROME DIVISION.	
Shwekyoon Dan.	238
THARRAWADDY OR MYANOUNG DIVISION.	
Toungnyo Hill.	3,520
Mokka.	7,200
Beeling.	6,880
SALWEEN DIVISION.	
Tsinzway	8,960
Moochoung.	2,200
Wahmoo choung . .	1,760
Total .	30,758

State reserved forests

338. The total area set apart throughout the Province as State Reserved Forests thus amounts to 79,739 acres or 124 square miles. Although this is not a very large area, much of it having been selected as far back as 1865—it is satisfactory to notice that proposals for reserving areas in the Prome division, approximating 400 square miles in extent, are about to be submitted for final orders.

Survey of Cutch producing localities

339. Consequent upon the rapid exhaustion of the cutch-producing tracts, and the reproduction of this valuable staple being materially affected by the absence of protective measures, the topographical survey and examination of cutch-producing localities was commenced both in the Prome and Tha-

yetmyo districts, and also in the northern part of the Tharrawaddy division, in conjunction with the selection of tracts abounding in teak and other valuable woods. It seems advisable that regular carefully selected tracts should be reserved, planted with cutch, and worked in a systematic manner, and that no interference should be exercised in respect to cutch trees outside the reserves.

Examination of tracts for fuel blocks.

340. The examination of tracts for fuel blocks has been deferred until the boundaries of the existing proposed reserves in the Tharrawaddy and Rangoon divisions shall have been rectified according to the ruling of the Local Government that these must be distant ¼ mile from villages and cultivated lands.

Girdling operations.

341. Girdling was carried on in the five Forests divisions this season:—

		Trees.
RANGOON	Thongzai	1,990
THARRAWADDY	Gamoong	2,008
	Bawben	1,017
PROME	North Nawing	1,000
SITTANG	Koon and Zaha	3,288
	Emtoon	745
SALWEEN	Doomdamee	2,000
	Thoungyeen	2,000
	Total	14,048

Teak plantations.

342. The cultivation of teak in plantations has been confined to the Rangoon division, and the work has been transferred from Kyekphyoogan to the banks of the Magayee river, about 57 miles by the Prome road from Rangoon. The permanent plantations now cover 1,882 acres, the gross cost of which has been Rs. 1,08,870, or Rs. 50·7 per acre. The expenditure is higher than what was anticipated, owing to the unsatisfactory results of experimental cultivation of crops with teak. It is expected, by undertaking only cotton cultivation, that the expenditure for the first five years will be limited to £6 to £6 10*s.* per acre.

Cinchona plantations.

343. *Cinchona.*—In the Thantoungyee plantation, which now contains 354 plants fairly established, the work of propagation was attended with considerable success, but it appears that more might have been done by propagating by cuttings, especially in the upper sites. In the Plumadoe plantation 118 of the original trees are in existence, from 4 to 13 feet in height, and 122 plants raised from cuttings.

Out-turn of timber from Forests within British territory.

344. The out-turn of timber from Forests within British territory, *viz :* 54,526 tons, has been somewhat higher than would have been the case had not irregularities occurred in the working of the Sittang Forests.

Detail of out-turn by Government Agency

345. There were brought out by Government agency, 22,334 logs and sleepers, measuring 21,465·9 tons :—

Tharrawaddy and Rangoon.	Logs ...	...	15,978
	Sleepers	...	929
Obtained from the sea-shore, drift and miscellaneous sources.	...	...	5,427
		Total	22,334

Out turn by Permit holders.

346. There were brought out by Permit-holders, 33,870 logs, measuring 30,660·6 tons :—

Prome, East and West	..	...	...	9,812
Rangoon	.	...	..	497
Sittang	..	..	...	17,013
Salween	..	...	...	6,518
			Total	33,870

Increase in revenue by assessing timber on the running foot principle.

347. The new system introduced of assessing timber on the running foot principle has yielded an increase of £1,300 in excess of the Revenue which would have been obtained under the old system.

Increase in timber imported by the Salween side

348. Owing to a more favourable state of things in Zimmay, and the evident inclination of the Karennee Chiefs to co operate in protecting traders,

the importation of teak timber by the Salween has increased by 14,028 tons over last year, and 30,621 tons over the year before.

349. The importation by the various rivers, pen to timber traffic, was as follows :— Detail of the importation of Foreign timber.

	Logs.	Pieces.
SITTANG	15,229	118
IRRAWADDY	2,011	1,631
SALWEEN	88,117	...
Total	105,657	1,749

350 The following is a comparative statement of the out-turn of timber during the last five years :— Statement of the out-turn of timber during the past five years.

	Tons.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1867-68 ...	... 33,104	88,018	.. 121,122
1868-69 ..	... 52,258	.. 76,903	.. 129,161
1869-70 ...	... 39,[illegible]13	. 52,157	. 92,300
1870-71 ...	... 57,086	.. 82,484	... 139,570
1871-72 ...	.. 52,125	... 98,409	.. 150,534

351. The following Revenue has been obtained Re during the year:—

Heads	Kaloe			Forests in British Burma			Total		
	£	s	d	£		d	£	s	
I Sale of timber at Depots	..		.	29,264	..		29,264		.
II Sale of timber removed by purchasers				21,117			21,117		
III Duty on Foreign timber	16,467			.			16,467		
IV. Permit Fees	.			3,075			3,075		
VII. Sale of confiscated, drift and waif timber	..		.	2,104			2,104		
VIII. Fines and Forfeitures	..			19			19		
IX Miscellaneous Receipts	.			1,[illegible]			1,[illegible]		
Total Receipts .	16,467	.		60,7[illegible]0		.	7[illegible]		

352. The Charges were as follows :—

Forests in British Burma	£35,962
Kaloe or cost of collection of duty on Foreign timber ..	1,956
Total ...	£37,918

Net revenue.

353. The surplus or net Revenue in favor of the department was :—

Forests in British Burma	£24,810
Kadoe or duty on Foreign timber	14,510
Total ...	£39,320

or £5,520 in excess of the Budget Estimate.

Gross revenues during the past five years.

354. The gross Revenues for five years,—1867-68 to 1871-72 were as follows :—

	British. £	*Foreign.* £	*Total.* £
1867-68 ...	46,183 ...	18,575 ...	64,759
1868-69 ..	60,390 ...	21,400 ...	81,791
1869-70 ...	84,632 ...	13,854 ...	98,487
1870-71 ...	66,815 ...	14,996 ...	81,812
1871-72 ...	60,772 ...	16,467 ...	77,239

Net receipts during the past five years.

355. The net Receipts during the five years were :—

1867-68	£31,920
1868-69	39,478
1869-70	56,526
1870-71	41,797
1871-72	39,320

356. These figures show a falling off of about half a lakh in the gross, and a quarter of a lakh in the net Revenue compared with those of 1870-71 ;—the result of lower receipts, although partly attributable to increased expenditure under establishment.

Value of outstandings added to net revenue.

357. To the net Revenue should be added £16,655—value of outstandings, whereby a total is arrived at of £55,975 or £3,078 less than the total for 1870-71 :—

Value of timber sold by Public auction and timber supplied to the Public Works Department but not yet paid for.	£6,279
Permit Revenue due on timber worked out ...	4,564
Difference of value of stock of 1871-72, as compared with 1870-71.	5,811
Total ...	£16,654

D.—Agriculture.

358. Rice is the staple product of the Province and there were during the past year 1,836,021 acres under rice cultivation against 1,733,815 acres in 1870-71, thus shewing an increase in favour of the year under report of 102,206 acres: it appears from the returns that this increase in the area of land under rice cultivation was general throughout the Province and was not confined to any particular district. Rice.

359. The returns for the past year shew 4,860 acres of land as under cultivation with food grains other than rice, while in the year 1870-71, 1,884 acres only were returned under this head; the increase appears to have taken place entirely in the Myanoung district, but this is probably due to the fact that in the returns of other districts, land so cultivated has been shewn under different headings. Other food grains

360. There were 25,502 acres under sessamum cultivation during the year 1871-72, against 20,944 acres in the previous year; it was noticed last year that the cultivation of oil seed had increased considerably in consequence of the large demand for it for exportation to Europe. Sessamum is chiefly cultivated in the Myanoung and Thayet districts; it is grown generally on the high land, which is unsuited to the cultivation of rice and the corp is usually very remunerative to the cultivator. Sessamum

361. There is a small decrease in the area of land under sugar cultivation, the figures for the two years being 3,179 and 3,586 acres respectively; the cultivation of the sugarcane is carried on chiefly in the gardens around the cultivators' houses. Sugarcane is usually consumed in the raw state, and it is seldom that any sugar is extracted from it, that generally used by the people is a coarse kind of molasses extracted from the palm tree. The area of cotton cultivation has increased from 7,999 acres in 1870-71, to 14,120 acres during the past year. Sugar. Cotton.

Cotton is principally grown in the "Toungyas" or hill clearings, the areas of which are only given approximately as they are not measured; it is therefore improbable that there has been actually so large an increase as 6,000 acres in the cultivation of cotton during the year; but still as the export of cotton is increasing, the area of land so cultivated must be increasing in proportion. The fibre of the indigenous cotton is short but strong, and it adheres with great tenacity to the seed. There were no experiments made during the year with any foreign cotton. The area of land under indigo cultivation and fibres has slightly increased during the past year.

Indigo and fibres

Tobacco.

362. The area of tobacco cultivation has increased from 11,536 acres to 12,866 acres during the past year; this plant is produced altogether for home consumption and is grown on sandbanks or in the dry beds of streams, and is generally of a very inferior kind. As the people consume this plant in great quantities, it is much to be regretted that they do not cultivate it more extensively. Tobacco is imported into the Province in considerable quantities from the eastern ports of India.

Toungya cultivation, mixed fruit trees and others.

363. The area of land under cultivation shown in the returns under the headings of "Products of Toungya cultivation," "mixed fruit trees, "and all others" amounted to 160,681 acres against 222,166 acres during 1870-71, and 124,688 acres in 1869-70. These figures show that there was a decrease in the area of cultivation under these heads during the year, but the remarkable increase in 1870-71 is no doubt due to inaccuracy in the returns, and when compared with the figures for the year 1869-70, the area of land so cultivated during the past year shews an increase of about 36,000 acres. The "Toungya" or "Joom" cultivation is discouraged as much as possible, as it is very wasteful and destructive; but it cannot be altogether prohibited as it is the only means of support which many of the population possess. Hemp was cultiva-

Hemp.

ted over a small area in the Akyab district, but the cultivation has not increased during the year. This valuable fibre might be largely cultivated in this Province, but the want of labour alone, no doubt, prevents many from attempting it.

364. The doorian and mangostein are cultivated in the Tenasserim division, but chiefly in the southern districts of Tavoy and Mergui. It is said that these fruits are only found in the Malacca Peninsula. The mangostein is a delicate flavoured fruit, while the doorian has a very strong flavour and a most fœtid smell; the doorian is much liked by the Burmese who will pay high prices for it, and it is annually sent up to Mandalay in large quantities to the King of Burma. Doorian and Mangostein

365. The number of cows and bullocks have increased from 521,424 to 529,651, the increase has been general throughout every district; there was no murrain or cattle disease during the year. The importation of cattle from Upper Burma is strictly forbidden; but the order is not always strictly enforced. There is again a small decrease in the number of horses and ponies, which is immaterial, the number of sheep and goats have increased from 14,819 to 15,081; while the number of pigs has decreased from 89,017 to 85,458. Number of Cows and Bullocks. Horses, Ponies, Sheep and Goats

366. The returns shew the number of carts at 144,036 against 140,368 during the previous year. The number of ploughs during the two years were respectively 235,267 and 241,264. The number of buffaloes have increased from 469,689 to 551,566, or by 80,000 animals. This large increase in the number of buffaloes indicates very clearly the prosperous condition of the agricultural population. Carts and Ploughs. Buffaloes

367. The average rent per acre for rice land varies from 1 shilling to 10 shillings; while the high land, on which other grains can be cultivated, fetches generally from 3 shillings to 4 shillings per acre. The average produce of rice per acre is 1,563 lbs., in Average rent for rice per acre

some districts, however, the average yield is 2,500 lbs., while in others it is only 900 lbs.

E.—Prices of produce and labour.

Price of rice.

368. The price of rice varied during the year from 2*s.* 6*d.* per maund of 80 lbs. in the Sandoway district to 4*s.* 9*d.* in the Rangoon district. The average price during the year throughout the whole Province was about 4*s.* against 4*s.* 3*d.* in the previous year.

Price of cotton

Price of salt

Tobacco.

369. The price of indigenous cotton also varied in the several districts of the Province very considerably; its average price was about 12*s.* Salt has varied in price from 1*s.* 2*d.* in Tavoy and Ramree, to 6*s.* 3*d.* in Mergui for a maund of 80 lbs. The price of tobacco per maund of 80 lbs. also varies very considerably, being £5 in the Ramree district, and about 14*s.* in the Prome district.

Bullocks and buffaloes

370. The average price of a buffaloe is £6 5*s.* 6*d.* and that of a plough bullock is £5 2*s.* Buffaloes however, are generally used for ploughing in this Province.

Price of labour

371. The price of skilled labour varies from 1*s.* and 6*d.* per diem to 4*s.*, while unskilled labor commands from 6*d.* to 1*s.* a day. But at the principal seaport towns as much as 2*s.* a day is paid in the shipping season for cooly or unskilled labour.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Locality of the principal tin mines.

372. The only mines in the Province are those worked for tin in the southern portion of the Tenasserim division. This mineral exists over a large extent of country in the Mergui and Tavoy districts, and is obtained by removing and washing the pebble and boulder deposits of the river beds. It is a bin-oxide of the metal in the condition of black sand, and is the cassiterite of mineralogists; as its

chemical name implies it consists when free from all other minerals or earthy impurities, of one atomic weight of metallic tin, and two of oxygen.

373. Samples of the tin-stone once washed produce about 70 per cent of metal, and twice washed 75 per cent. It is therefore very pure, and the metal produced is of excellent quality, and almost free from alloy. Hitherto these deposits have been worked by Chinese and natives of the country, in a very rough and unscientific manner, and the tin-stone is smelted in a most primitive way, so that the produce realized is only 68 per cent of metal. The attention of European capitalists is now being given to these mines, and arrangements are being made to lease out certain tracts. Produce of metal from the stone.

374. Coal exists on the banks of the Tenasserim river, and in other parts of the Province; but it has never been worked to any extent. Coal.

375. Lead has been found in Toungoo and on Maingay's Island in the Mergui Archipelago, but nothing has been done towards utilizing it; a superficial exploration was made during the year. This mineral exists too in the Shwe-gyen district, where gold, antimony ore, and iron-stone is also found. The quantity of the precious metal is however, very small, and the searchers for it are but badly remunerated. Lead

376. Limestone exists in several parts of the Province, and quarries are worked pretty extensively in Thayetmyo and Bassein; the stone might be excavated profitably in Sandoway if a demand existed. Limestone quarries.

G.—Manufactures.

377. The most important mills in the country are those employed in the sea-port towns for the cleaning of rice and for the sawing of timber. There are now 26 steam rice mills in the Province, against only Steam Rice mills.

3 five years ago, and the number seems likely to still further increase with the enormous demand which now exists for cargo rice for shipment to Europe and the Straits and China. The majority of the timber mills are at Moulmein, but there are several in Rangoon also.

Timber sawing Mills.

Weaving.

378. Weaving is carried on throughout the Province, silk and cotton goods being manufactured in large quantities, chiefly for home use, in small hand looms. A loom usually forms part of a Burman's household furniture, and it is worked by the female members of the family. The articles generally woven are waistcloths for men, petticoats for women, and cotton quilts for use as coverlets. The cloths are rough but strong, and some of the silk goods are of considerable value.

Manufacture of Salt.

379. A coarse description of salt is made on the sea-coast, which is used chiefly in the preparation of *Ngapee*, a favourite article of food amongst the Burmese. This manufacture has fallen off to a considerable extent of late years however, owing to the introduction of European salt, which is sold at a much less price than that of local manufacture.

Gold and Silver work

380. The gold and silver smiths of Burma are very clever in the particular kind of work which they turn out. Cups and bowls are the chief articles made, and for originality and boldness of design they are unequalled.

Lacquered ware

381. Lacquered ware, which consists of fine cane and bamboo work covered with coloured lacquer, on which fanciful and sometimes elegant designs are traced, is manufactured to a considerable extent in the Prome and Thayet districts for domestic purposes.

Carving and gilding.

382. Carving and gilding are also carried on in the chief towns, mainly however in the decoration of religious buildings.

383. A rough description of silk which is altogether worked up in the Province, is prepared in the hilly tracts of Prome and Thayetmyo. It is a branch of industry, however, repugnant to the feelings of a Buddhist, as, according to the method followed in Burma to obtain the silk-thread the worm has to be killed, hence the trade is confined to only one class of people. Umbrellas of oiled paper, after the Chinese fashion, are also manufactured extensively. Silk. Umbrellas.

384. In the Prome district, the substance called *cutch* is manufactured in large quantities for exportation to Europe. *Cutch* is an extract of the *acacia catechu* or *mimosa catechu*, and is used for dyeing purposes. It is prepared in the following manner:—As soon as the trees have been felled, the whole of the exterior white wood is carefully removed, and the interior coloured portion cut into fragments. These are placed in iron cauldrons, or large earthen pots, and water added in sufficient quantity to cover them. Heat is then applied and maintained until the decoction is about half evaporated, when the pieces of wood are removed, and the boiling is continued until the substance attains a sufficient consistency. It is then spread out on leaves in a wooden frame, where it is completely dried by exposure to the air, and afterwards cut into pieces for the market. Cutch.

Trade.

385. The trade of the Province during the year is considered to have been in a satisfactory state, and its value compared very favourably with the value in previous years. Satisfactory state of trade

386. The gross trade in sea-borne merchandize was of the value of £6,938,203 in 1871-72, and £6,173,676 in 1870-71, an increase of £764,527 of which the exports amounted to £366,779, and the imports to £397,747; in the last named year the increase in merchandize over the year immediately preceding was £413,127. Increase in sea-borne merchandize.

Decrease in treasure.

387. In the transactions in treasure there was a considerable falling off, the exports and imports in 1871-72 having aggregated £1,519,517 against £1,624,362 in the previous year. Of this decrease £24,676 were in the exports, and £80,169 in the imports, but whilst the exports both by Government and private parties, which consist almost entirely of transactions between the Provincial ports and of over importations returned to India, exhibit a slight falling off, the Government imports increased to the extent of £87,300, and imports by private parties decreased by £167,468. The Government importations however, were merely nominal, and consisted of transfers from one treasury to another. The total diminution in the shipments of specie by private parties was £188,705, notwithstanding that there was such a large increase in the value of merchandize. This would appear to show that the cash requirements of exporters during the year of review were met to a greater extent than in former years by the realizations from imports.

Sea borne trade of Arakan,

388. The sea-borne trade of the Arakan division amounted in the year under report to £1,345,417 against £1,341,606 in the previous year, an increase of £3,811, which was due entirely to an enhanced export of treasure, the transactions in merchandize

of Pegu,

having fallen off to the extent of £48,135. In Pegu on the contrary, the traffic in merchandize increased greatly, the amounts being £4,815,066 in 1871-72 and £4,107,191, in 1870-71; whilst the shipments of specie, both export and import diminished to the

of Tenasserim

extent of £190,170. The trade in merchandize in the Tenasserim division also showed a satisfactory improvement, having increased from £1,137,027 in 1870-71 to £1,241,815 in the year of report. The shipments of treasure in this division increased by £33,379.

Increase in value of export trade by sea.

389. The value of the export trade conveyed by sea was £4,236,997 in 1871-72 and £3,894,894 in 1870-71, an increase of £342,103, almost every principal article under this head having improved. Raw

cotton increased to the extent of £120,366, hides £22,272, jade stones, £6,223, rice £105,916, precious stones £12,077, timber £66,990, tobacco £7,298 and sundries £25,113. The exports from Arakan decreased in value by £60,729, whilst those from Pegu and Tenasserim increased considerably, the former by £297,374, the latter to the extent of £105,459.

Decrease in value of exports to Indian ports

390. To the *Indian* Ports the exports again decreased, the value in the year of report having been £796,895, of which £556,336 were merchandize and £240,559 specie; whilst in the previous year the value aggregated £858,842, £597,227 being merchandize and £261,615 treasure. The falling off in produce was general, cotton having decreased by £41,691, cutch by £4,293, rice by £12,239, sticklac by £839, timber by £14,464, and tobacco by £452.

Increase in value of exports to Foreign ports.

To *Foreign* Ports on the contrary, there was a very large increase, the total values for the two years being £2,811,503 and £2,442,688, and the excess in favor of 1871-72 £368,815, which was almost entirely in merchandize, specie having increased by £330 only. The most extraordinary portion of this increase was in cotton, of which 100,560 maunds more were shipped than in the previous year, with an increased value of £164,321 or 129·59 per cent. In cutch there was an increase in quantity of 4,822 maunds, but a decrease in value of £1,026; hides, horns, and jade stones also increased considerably, but there was a slight falling off in ivory, petroleum, precious stones, sticklac and tobacco; whilst miscellaneous decreased by £13,566. A very large increase in the quantity of rice exported to Europe, the Straits and China took place, the shipments having been 48,027 tons in excess of those in 1870-71. In timber also there was a greatly enhanced trade with those Ports, 9,707 tons more having been exported.

Increase in the inter provincial export trade.

The *inter-provincial* export trade showed an improvement to the extent of £35,235, entirely in merchandize, specie having decreased by £3,950. The most important increase was in miscellaneous £27,528, tobacco £7,819, and timber £10,101; and decrease in cotton £2,263, petroleum £3,439, rice £2,809.

Increase in maritime import trade

391. The maritime import trade of the year under review was of the value of £4,220,723, and of that in the year preceding £3,903,144, the increase having amounted to £317,579. The increment in the value of apparel was, £25,608, coal £13,513, gunny bags £47,289, hardware £18,743, machinery £28,324, cotton piece-goods £74,221, silk piece-goods £119,120, woollen piece-goods £12,510, salt £12,404, raw silk £13,451, and sundries £130,597; whilst the value of betelnut decreased to the extent of £42,600, and species £19,558. The goods imported into Arakan in 1871-72 exceeded in value those imported in 1870-71 by £59,727; the increased imports of merchandize into Pegu were of the value of £327,201; and of those into Tenasserim £10,819.

Increase in Imports from Indian Ports.

392. From the *Indian* ports merchandize to the value of £1,322,072, and specie amounting to £800,850, were imported in 1871-72; whilst in the previous year the value of merchandize was £1,262,230, and of treasure £884,948. An increase of £59,842, therefore, took place in merchandize, a considerable improvement having occurred in gunnies, hardware, and silk piece-goods, whilst most other articles showed a falling off, especially betelnut, twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods; and a decrease of £84,098, in treasure. In the trade with *Foreign* ports there was a large increase, the value being £1,155,013 and £1,135,776 respectively, an increase of £319,237,—merchandize having improved to the extent of £323,611, and treasure decreased by £4,374. The principal increase in merchandize was in cotton twist and yarn £22,795, cotton piece-goods £100,432, silk piece-goods £22,986, woollen piece-goods (£15,560), raw silk £12,581, and miscellaneous £154,600. The *inter-provincial* trade increased to the extent of £22,597, of which £14,293 was the increase in merchandize, and £8,304 in treasure.

Increase in Imports from Foreign ports

Details regarding goods imported and exported.

393. The following are the details respecting the principal goods exported and imported during the year.

394. The sea-borne exports of the principal product of the Province, *rice*, were in excess of those of any previous year, having aggregated 487,162 tons, of which 463,691 tons were exported to Europe, the Straits and China, and were therefore duty paying. The only year's shipments approaching to within 20,000 tons of this large export are those of 1864-65, when the total quantity was 469,618 tons, of which 437,885 tons were sent to Foreign ports and included upwards of two hundred thousand tons forwarded to China and other Eastern markets owing to a scarcity of home grown grain in those markets. For some years past the exports to Europe have been increasing, and not only within the official year under report have they exceeded the shipments in any previous official year, but since the 1st of April they have continued without intermission, especially at Rangoon and Akyab, so that the "season" has been one of unprecedented activity. During the last four months of 1871 and so far in 1872 there has also been a brisk demand for the Straits and China. It is satisfactory to observe that the demand for Moulmein rice which sprung up in 1870-71 has continued, and that an increase of about 19,000 tons over the shipments of that year took place in 1871-72. As compared with the preceding year however, there was a falling off of 39,184 tons in the export of this grain to Upper Burma, but the quantity sent beyond the frontier in the year under review was about the same as that sent in 1864-65, so that the gross exports in 1871-72 by sea and land, were still in excess of those of any previous year.

Exports of rice by Sea in excess of any previous year.

Increase in the rice trade of Moulmein.

Decrease in Exports of rice to Upper Burma.

395. As much has been said from time to time in regard to the effect of the enhanced duty on the rice trade of this Province, especially with respect to the produce of Cochin China and Siam competing with the produce of British Burma, it will tend to a more easy understanding of the whole position of the rice trade of British Burma, if a brief history of the special conditions of that trade since 1867 is given.

Remarks respecting duty on rice.

Date on which the duty on rice was increased.

396. On the 20th of March 1867, Act XVII of that year, under which the duty on grain exported from India was raised from two to three annas per maund, came into force in British Burma. It was expected by many that this enhancement of duty would have had a prejudicial effect on the rice trade of this Province, which forms the staple of its commerce; that, that trade would no longer be able to compete with other countries, which were, it was supposed, anxious to become competitors with Burma in the European market; and that as a consequence the material progress of the Province would be retarded.

Shipments the calenda year 1866.

397. In 1866, the year previous to the imposition of the increased duty, the total export of rice from the Province was 346,877 tons, of which 247,979 tons or 72 per cent were sent to Foreign—that is duty paying-ports, including 77,327 tons to the Straits and China. In 1867, the first year of the enhanced duty, the total shipments were 460,653 tons, but 170,170 tons were forwarded to Indian ports in that year, principally to Orissa, owing to the famine in that country. The shipments to Foreign ports were 290,483 tons, or 63 per cent of the total. In the following year (1868) the trade with Europe increased very considerably; during that year the total export was 344,185 tons, of which 330,108 tons or 96 per cent were sent to Foreign ports, almost exclusively to Europe, 10,634 tons only having been forwarded to the Straits, &c. Consequent on these large shipments to Europe; on the fact that large quantities of rice from Cochin China and Siam were also sent to Europe in 1868 and 1869; and on a heavy decrease having taken place in the exports from Akyab owing to the effects of a very severe cyclone which swept over that district in November 1868, and unseasonable rains in January 1869, both of which considerably damaged the crops, and were followed by a very fatal epidemic of Cholera, there was a small decrease in the exports to Foreign ports in the year 1869. The total shipments in that year were 388,829 tons, of which 80,622 were sent to Indian ports and were therefore non-dutiable. The

1867,

1868,

1869,

cargoes on which duty was levied aggregated 308,207 tons, or 79 per cent of the whole, the falling off having been entirely in the shipments to Europe. In 1870 the shipments to Europe had not recovered themselves to any great extent, but there was an improvement over the previous year. A small increase also took place in this year in the shipments to the Straits, &c. The total export for the year was 384,152 tons, or 4,677 tons less than in the previous year, Akyab not having yet quite resumed its former position. Of this total the shipments to Foreign ports were 336,411 tons or 87 per cent. In the year 1871 however, there was a great increase, the demand for both Europe and the Straits and China having considerably improved. The gross export was 470,893 tons of which 455,479 tons or 96 per cent were duty paying. This improved state of trade was followed by a still greater increase in 1872, when the total shipments were 700,784 tons of which 672,384 tons, or nearly 96 per cent were sent to Foreign ports.

1870.

1871.

1872.

398. It will be seen from the above that, whilst the exports of rice since the imposition of an enhanced duty in 1867, have increased from 346,877 tons in that year to 700,784 tons for 1872, the duty paying cargoes have increased from 247,979 tons, to 672,384 tons, or from 63 per cent to 96 per cent of the total shipments.

Great increase in the rice trade.

399. During 1866, 77,327 tons were shipped to the Straits, China, &c., but in 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, but little grain was sent from Burma to those places. Owing however to a scarcity of rice in the Eastern markets in 1871 and 1872, 85,753 tons were shipped to those markets in the former year and 73,076 tons in the 7 months of the latter year. In the same way owing to a great scarcity having prevailed in the Eastern Provinces of China, and to short crops in Siam on which the Government of that country prohibited the export of grain, during the years 1864 and 1865 a very large demand occurred in those years for rice from Burma to assist in supplying the half-starved millions of the Eastern portion of the Chinese em-

Exports of rice to the Straits and China.

pire, and it is this exceptional state of things which has tended to mislead as to the effect of the enhanced duty on the trade with the East.

Statistics of the trade from 1865 to 1872.

400. The following statement shows the rice trade of the last eight calendar years, distinguishing the duty-paying cargoes from those non-dutiable :—

Years	Duty paying Export of Rice.			Non-dutiable Export of Rice.	Grand Total.
	To Europe.	To Straits, China &c.	Total.		
1865 .. .	156,700	198,707	355,407	24,602	380 009
1866	170,652	77 327	247,979	98,898	346,877
1867 ..	261,120	29,063	290,483	170,170	460,653
1868	319,474	10,631	330,108	14,077	344,185
1869	285,557	22,670	308,207	80,622	388,829
1870	300,244	33,167	336,417	47,741	384,152
1871	369,726	85,753	455,479	15,414	470,893
1872 .. .	548,663	123,721	672,384	28,400	700,784

Amount of duty realized in 1867 and 1872.

401. The amount of duty realized on the Foreign shipments has increased from £148,000 in 1867 to £267,000 in 1872. The season of 1872 has been by far the best, and in July last it was stated that there were still large stocks, 25,000 to 30,000 tons in the interior which have in all probability since come to the Rangoon market; it was also expected that some 5,000 or 6,000 tons more would be shipped from Bassein; and probably 10,000 tons additional from Akyab.

Anticipations in respect to prejudicial effect of enhancement of duty not fulfilled.

402. It is quite clear from this that the anticipations of those opposed to the imposition of the enhanced duty have in no way been fulfilled. It has been said that British Burma could never compete, weighted as it is, with Saigon and Bangkok, the rice of which ports is subjected to no duties. The results on the contrary shew that those ports are quite unable to compete with us, and that they have been beaten altogether out of the European market as will be seen from the following statements :—

Exports of Rice from Saigon.

Exports of rice from Saigon and Bangkok.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
China	242,259	76,722	29,165	52,292
Japan	29,738	122,193	59,918	2,625
Europe	2,384	8,326	31,260	37,804
Mauritius and Bourbon	2,854	7,587	20,592	17,139
Singapore	12,816	9,943	17,496	17,593
Sundry places	3,594	833	526	5,930
Total	293,645	225,574	158,957	133,383

Exports of Rice from Bangkok.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
China	100,362	114,615	58,327
Singapore, India and Java	9,112	31,873	48,206
Europe and Australia	1,538	8,181	53,039
America	185	.....	1,459
Total	111,797	154,969	161,031

403. Indeed the rice of Cochin China and Siam would never have entered the European market had it not been that there was in 1868 a very large harvest in China, and the home supply of that country was such as to make the Foreign rice a drug in the markets. Under these circumstances, Saigon and Bangkok had no other course but to ship to Europe; this they did and were supposed to have become dangerous competitors to Burma: though after all, the quantity they shipped to Europe was very insignificant, Bangkok sending in 1869 53,000 tons, Saigon 31,260, a very small export compared with the 700,784 tons which Burma sent out this season. The experimental export from Saigon and Bangkok however was a failure; that rice did not suit the European market and fetched 1 to 2 £ per ton less than Burma rice, and as a natural consequence as soon as the rice market in China resumed its normal condition, the

Cause of the rice of Cochin China and Siam entering European markets

Rice of less value than Burmese rice

exports from Saigon and Bangkok to Europe ceased and the whole trade again fell into the hands of Burma.

Saigon and Bangkok natural ports of supply for China. Burmese Ports for Europe.

404. It must be prominently kept in view that the natural ports of supply for China are Saigon and Bangkok; the natural ports of export to Europe are the Burma ports. It is not only that the Saigon and Bangkok rice suits the Chinese markets best and always commands a higher price there than the Burma rice, but the situation of those ports is such that Burma could never compete with them if only they were in a position to supply the whole of the China demand. The difference in freight as against the ports of Burma is as 7 to 5. The Chinese Junks and small French Barques are able to carry the crop in conveniently small cargoes and at low rates. In the previous discussions which have occurred, two great mistakes were committed, first in omitting to see that a heavy demand on Burma for rice for the China markets was due to failure of the crops in China and Formosa, and short crops in Siam, which led to a prohibition of export for a time from Bangkok, and next in omitting to see that the export to Europe from Cochin China and Siam in 1868 and 1869 was an exceptional state of things resulting from over-supply in China and the necessity of sending the rice anywhere where it would fetch any price at all, rice being an article which will not bear keeping over from season to season. It may be taken as an undeniable fact that so long as the rice supply of Siam and Cochin China are not capable of meeting the wants of China, we shall be called upon to make good the deficiency; whenever they are capable of meeting this demand, no rice will go from this to the East. On the other hand so long as those ports can obtain a market in the East, they will not endeavour to compete with Burma in the European market. At present the balance is in favour of Burma; for the last two seasons we have been sending large quantities of rice to China to supplement the export of Saigon and Bangkok, while they have not in any way interfered with us in the European market

Ports of Saigon and Bangkok better suited as regards freight to the Chinese market.

If Siam and Cochin China could meet demands of China no rice could be required from Burma.

During 1871 and 1872 rice sent from Burma to China to supplement export from Bangkok and Saigon.

3. (Criminal).

in the Tribunals of various classes, in the Province of

in the year 1871.

Persons disposed of								
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2	..	.	.	..	5	
4,635	8,424	10,985	61	41	135	3·2	31,263	
1,756	1,621	5,001	129	16	32	7 0	12,304	
412	1,032	2,402	107	34	53	6 13	4,795	
1,092	1,362	2,361	40	7	43	3 5	5,976	
123	140	001	..	..	..	5 0	1,284	
8,018	12,279	21,652	337	98	263	5 1	55,627	
13	127	315	18	2	37	33 13	1,664	
1	9	32	..	..	6	17.00	223	
8,082	12,415	21,999	355	100	306	18·4	57,514	

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE.			DE-	
	Death.	TRANSPORTATION: For life	TRANSPORTATION: For a term	Penal servitude	IMPRISONMENT: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	IMPRISONMENT: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	IMPRISONMENT: Simple	Forfeiture of property.	FINE: With imprisonment	FINE: Without imprisonment.	WHIPPING: In addition to other punishment.	WHIPPING: In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace	Recognizance	Sureties for good behaviour.	10 and under	" 50 "
Magistrates unpaid	..	..	..	..	..		..		1	1		..	..	..	..		1
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	..	..	..			1,946	101	3	329	8,501	7	73	..	7	15	5,083	2,900
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	..		..		1	1,078	63	1	191	3,039	22	131	19	2	426	2,119	840
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	1		1	866	25		202	762	33	98	21	2	359	440	346
Town Magistrates	..	..	..		8	263	130		13	1,772	27	38	3	..	22	1,088	629
Cantonment Magistrates	..		..		..	17	38		.	810	..	3	3	..	...	743	86
Total Magistracy	..	..	1	..	10	4,140	357	1	786	11,918	89	340	46	12	822	10,104	4,602
Sessions Judges	..	30	43	5	..	219	..	.	27	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Recorder	..	1	4	..	..	26	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	31	47	6	..	10	4,385	358	1	813	14,027	89	346	46	12	822	10,104	4810

-(Criminal).

Tribunals in the Province of British Burmá, in the year 1871.

TAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

FINE.							IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPED.		
							15 days.		6 months		2 years		7 years.		Above 7 years.				
Rs. 100 and under.	„ 500 „	„ 1,000 „	Above Rs 1,000	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation	Rigorous	Simple.	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
..	..	.	.	15- 0	15- 0-0	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	66			1,09,950- 0	81,901- 0-0	6,132- 8	507	66	1,758	42		..	..	..	1		16	32	31
147	93	1	.	68,691- 8	42,189-12 9	4,221- 3	57	27	727	53	427	3	7	..	..	.	23	94	39
122	92	8	..	65,473-10	23,072-11-0	4,392- 4	23	14	463	67	514		79	..	5	..	18	53	50
34	21	..	..	33,683- 0	21,072- 0-0	230	92	12	203	108	79	10	.	..	.		13	16	7
3	8	..	..	6,805- 0	6,576- 0-0	30- 0	6	30	6	8	5		.	..	..	..	1	2	3
457	280	9	..	2,89,628- 2	1,75,126-10-9	15,305-15	716	149	3,157	278	1,025	13	86	..	6	..	71	199	136
3	24	3	...	9,575 0	1,158- 0-0	..	..	..	20	..	48	..	143	..	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	20	1	1	.	..	..	..
460	304	12	..	2,99,203 2	1,76,284-10-9	15,305-15	716	149	3,179	278	1,076	13	249	1	45	..	71	199	136

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the result of Appeal and Revision

during the

TRIBUNALS.		Number of appellants or persons applying for revision, under Section 404 C. Cr. P.	NUMBER	
			Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.
1		2	2	4
Magistrates of Districts ..	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates	..	..	..
	Appeals from paid Magistrates. .	436	20	142
Sessions Courts ..	Appeals from unpaid Judges ..	..	..	..
	Appeals from paid Judges ..	308	60	142
Recorders		20	9	1
Chief Court of the Province		122	12	50
	Total .	886	119	336

5.—(Criminal.)

in Criminal Cases, in the Province of British Bnrma,

year 1871.

OF PERSONS.						REMARKS.
Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered	Cases referred for revision to High Court	Pending.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	
67	188	3	3	..	4	
..	...	..	..	..	..	
42	55	..	1	1	7	
2	..	7	..	..	..	
20	19	6	..	..	15	
[illegible]61	262	16	4	1	26	

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil suits, instituted

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	On written objection.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.		Moveable property or value thereof.		Damages.	
	Rs 500 and under	Above Rs. 500	Rs 500 and under	Above Rs 500.	Rs 500 and under	Above Rs 500	Rs 500 and under	Above Rs 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above 500	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs 500	Rs 500 and under	Above Rs 500.	Rs 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Paid Sub divisional Tribunals .	2,655	91	2,910	65	633	13	1,147	30	2,712	51	1,553	28	519	9	1,703	26	1,678	62
Chief Courts of Districts.	11	3	2	.	2	1	8	3	7		..	2	1		2	2	1	1
Recorder's Court Rangoon..	91	62	..	4	2	8	1	5	3	4	..	5	..	..	1	6	6	9
Recorder's Court (Moulmein)..	.	261	..	16	.	5	..	21	..	39	.	13	..	1	..	4	..	8
Small Cause Court (Moulmein)..	1,244	.	310	..	1	.	162		458		363	.	115	..	133	..	33	..
Do. Rangoon Town..	1,268	60	848	5	23	1	180	7	529	3	5	..	202	2	136	2	45	6
Do. Rangoon Cantonment.	78	.	3	..	10	.	27	.	75	.	26	..	15	..	8	..	1	..
Grand Total....	5,347	482	4,000	90	671	28	1,525	66	3,784	97	1,947	43	852	12	2,073	40	1,764	86

6.—(Civil).

in the Civil Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.													
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattahs or kubooleats.	For recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contracts.	Suits for recovery of religious rights to and property, including pre-emption.	Suits for debts and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on account of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste	REMARKS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	916	80	169	231	60	16	39	975	124	121	11	14	
..	..	..	..		.	.	..				1	3			1	..	2	.	.	
..	..	..	..	.	..	.		1		6	4	5	.	..	7	3	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	8	4	10	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3		4	.	.		..	.	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		.	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	
...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	921	83	183	217	78	16	40	983	138	125	11	14	

Judicial Statement 7.—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

VALUE OF SUITS.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total Value of Suits.		
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's, Deputy Collectors' and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
In Civil Courts.						Rs.	A.	P.
Not exceeding .. .. .. Rs. 5	.....	381	2,461	13	....	9,831	11	3
" " .. .. .. " 20	....	2,095	5,354	51	10	97,858	15	7
" " .. .. .. " 100		2,840	8,270	145	64	5,65,217	1	7
" " .. .. . " 500	..	959	2,242	87	49	6,52,761	13	9
" " .. .. . " 1,000	..	93	108	70	18	3,38,970	2	11
" " .. .. .. " 5,000	....	..	50	59	67	3,72,626	..	2
" " .. .. . " 10,000	...	..	....	15	11	1,74,709	8	6
" " .. .. .. " 100,000	..	.	..	8	15	5,97,497	15	9
Exceeding .. .. .. " 100,000	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Total	....	6,371	18,545	448	234	28,09,473	5	6
In Revenue Courts.								
Not exceeding .. .. . Rs. 5	..	....	142	206	...	1,361	..	..
" " .. .. .. " 20	....	..	118	126	....	3,772	..	..
" " .. .. .. " 100	...	.	110	242	....	18,696	..	..
" " .. .. . " 500	....	....	53	119	..	27,794	..	..
" " .. .. .. " 1,000	....	..	16	....	..	9,708	..	..
" " .. .. .. " 5,000	....	..	2	....	....	2,076	..	..
" " .. .. .. " 10,000	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..
" " .. .. .. " 100,000	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
Exceeding .. .. .. " 100,000	..	.	....	....	....	....	..	..
Total in Revenue Courts.	....	....	441	793	..	62,807	..	..
Grand Total...	....	6,371	18,986	1,241	234	28,72,280	5	6

Judicial Statement 8.—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing the general results of the trial of Civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year	Instituted in 1871.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaint rejected or returned	Dismissed for default	Withdrawn with leave	Compromised	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part	Contested. Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of	Pending.	Over 2 months	Over 4 Months	Average Duration of Suits. Contested.	Average Duration of Suits. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
Village Courts	..	..	..										..			..	..				
Small Cause Courts	327	6,391	..	6,718	2	63	1,169	49	276	670	2,286	41	1,284	494	6,334	279	10	2	22·25	22·87	..
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	287	18,660	8	18,955	17	200	2,879	420	1,738	2,368	2,013	554	5,702	2,535	18,728	217	10	5	10·00	6·80	225
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	34	462	..	496	1	8	44	6	29	56	145	6	110	31	436	47	3	2	19·10	9·29	18
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction (Recorder's Court)	61	234	..	295	..	..	44	1	13	6	100	..	64	19	247	47	15	19	68·00	93·00	1
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Admiralty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Testimentary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Matrimonial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction — Insolvent ..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	709	25,747	8	26,464	20	271	4,127	476	2,056	3,100	4,544	601	7,160	3,079	25,755	590	49	28	34·86	32·99	349
REVENUE COURTS.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	..	449	..	449	..	42	34	..	54	125	32	..	136	18	441	8	..	2	..	..	..
Courts of Collectors	13	842	5	860	3	64	63	85	8	..	73	1	415	81	793	67	16	47	..	..	..
Total...	13	1,291	5	1,309	3	106	97	85	62	125	105	1	551	99	1,234	75	16	49	..	..	..
Grand Total...	722	27,038	13	27,773	23	377	4,224	561	2,118	3,225	4,649	602	7,711	3,178	26,989	665	65	77	34·86	32·99	349

Judicial Statement 9.—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

CLASS OF COURT.	Remaining from last year	Instituted in 1871	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Sec. 5 and 6, Act XIII of 1861.	HEARD EX-PARTE. Confirmed.	HEARD EX-PARTE. Modified	HEARD EX-PARTE. Reversed.	CONTESTED. Confirmed	CONTESTED. Modified	CONTESTED. Reversed	CONTESTED. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348 Act VIII, 1859.	Objections allowed.	REMARKS.
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	.	.	.	..	..	..	.			.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Collector's Appellate Court	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	
CHIEF APPELLATE COURT OF DISTRICTS — Civil Appeals ..	44	1,327	.	1,371	.	37	180	2	14	79	121	345	78	1,225	46	.	2	1	
CHIEF APPELLATE COURT OF DISTRICTS — Revenue Appeals ..	.	..	.		.	..	.	.	.	.		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province, each class of Courts being specified ..	17	113		130	..	27	9	..	1	33	4	25	1	120	10	..	..	..	
Revenue Appeals	..	55	..	55	..	5	27	10	4	2	5	2		55	..	..	..	..	
CHIEF COURT OF PROVINCE. — Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	
CHIEF COURT OF PROVINCE. — From District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CHIEF COURT OF PROVINCE. — Special Appeals	14	22	..	36	..	..	23	..	2	6	.	1	..	32	4	14	..	..	
Total ..	75	1,517	..	1,592	..	87	239	12	21	591	130	373	79	1,532	60	14	2	1	

Judicial Statement 10.—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Application to execute Decrees				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1871.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of coercive processes issued						Remarks.
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.	
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Village Courts	.				.		..		.	..	..	.	..	..	
Small Cause Courts	49	2,893	30	2,969	1,760	979	60	.	196	468	230	.	..	19	
Local and Subdivisional Civil Courts	108	4,221	28	4,417	2,837	1,108	160	129	512	1,650	773	773	335	1	
Revenue Courts	.	.	.		.	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	
District Courts	10	153	5	168	86	62	5	..	40	85	58	7	6	..	
Recorder's Court	19	169	24	203	58	125	10	..	10	34	15	52	30	..	
Superior Courts	..	408	4	412	36	47	1	3	28	70	65	95	70	21	
Total	237	7,838	91	8,166	4,851	2,331	176	132	786	2,846	1,141	927	441	41	

Judicial Statement 11.—(Civil).

STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors	Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors	Number of cases in which Judge differed from Assessors		
Sessions' Court, Arakan .. .	3 Assessors .	..	* 47	.	..	37	9	Juries have been principally employed in criminal cases, and assessors in civil cases.	
Do. Pegu	2 do .	..	136	..		91	45		
Do. Tenasserim	2 do. ..	..	62	..	..	42	20		
Recorder's Court, Moulmein, (Criminal.)	5 Jurors as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.	16	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. Do. Rangoon ..	Jury of 5 in all Criminal cases Assessors one or more in Civil cases	38	..	29†	5	...	..		
Total .	..	54	245	29	5	170	74		

In one case the accused person was convicted on his own confession and the assessors were not called upon to give their opinion.
In one of the cases in which the Judge approved the verdict, the verdict was by a majority of 4 Jurors to one. In two others the Government Advocate withdrew from the prosecution and a formal verdict of acquittal was returned. Besides the cases in which the Judge approved or disapproved of the verdict, the Prisoners pleaded guilty in two cases; and, in two, the Prisoners having been acquitted, the records do not show whether the verdicts were approved or disapproved.

Judicial Statement 12.—(Civil).

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871.

CLASS OF REGISTRY OFFICE.	Number of Officers	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.																	
		Obligation for payment of money not secured on real property				Other personal contracts	Receipts and other acquittances		Leases		Deeds of Sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
		Not exceeding Rs. 20	Not exceeding Rs. 200	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000	Exceeding Rs. 5,000		Not affecting real property	Affecting real property	For terms not exceeding one year	For terms exceeding one year								
Arakan Division	3	3	3	1	.	100	1	..		1	17	..	119	1	3	1	520-0-0	214-2-0
Pegu Division	17	..	1	3	..	15	14	5	..	7	49	11	507	114	1	112	2,502 0-0	772-0-0
Tenasserim Division	6	..	2	17	12	59		..	1	.	62	12	202	..	62	..	1,052 2 0	475-10-10
Total .	26	3	6	21	12	177	15	5	1	8	119	23	978	115	66	113	4,374-2-0	1,461-12-10

C. 1.—

GENERAL RETURN showing the number and distribution of

CLASS OF JAIL.		Number of Jails.	Number of Prisoners during the: Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails	Total in Jails during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fines, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.
Central Jails	Rangoon	2	1,857	1,213	653	3,743	1,741	36	..	..	1
	Moulmein		864	720	70	1,654	797	15	4	..	..
Divisional Jail	Akyab	1	320	277	35	632	263	7	..	..	1
2nd Class District Jails	Bassein	5	259	616	1	876	591	..	2	..	2
	Thayetmyo		529	423	155	9,107	805	8	..	..	11
	Khyouk Phyoo		129	212	..	341	201	9	..	..	2
	Sandoway		57	63	..	120	52	2	.	..	..
	Toungoo		81	131	.	215	117	2	..	..	2
District Lock-ups	Henzada	6	102	732	13	847	517	1	.	..	2
	Myanoung		66	578	9	653	209	..	..	..	4
	Prome		23	1,186	2	1,211	633	..	..	..	..
	Shwe-gyen		37	277	..	311	218	..	..	..	..
	Tavoy		15	106	1	122	91	..	...	..	..
	Mergui		30	51	1	82	55	..	..	..	1
Total		14	4,389	6,588	1,240	1,2217	6,350	80	6	..	29

† Intra-provincial transfers .. ..
* Includes life prisoners transported to Madras ... .

Total ..

Prisons.

Prisoners in the Province of British Burma, for the year 1871.

YEAR.				NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON LAST DAY OF YEAR															Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline.	
					Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment.					Under sentence of simple Imprisonment										
Died	Executed	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jails during the year	Under sentence of transportation.	Life	More than seven years	More than two years.	More than six months	More than six months	More than seven years	More than six months	Not more than six months	Under trial	Civil prisoners	Juvenile prisoners	Insane persons not sentenced prisoners.	Total	By flogging.	Other punishment.
29	3	*40	1,926	76	18	89	886	501	221	.	9	78	43	6	.		1,938	303	138
19	4	8	851	.	103	120	239	131	149		44	21	20	24		3	854	25	7
22	7	18	329			11	158	48			20	14	5	1		1	321	45	27
5	3	41	221			1	48	61	102		7	13	20		.	.	252	70	92
21		42	540			3	175	172	85		10	75	6	2			528	110	7
6	3	20	109	.	9	2		49	37			3	3		.	.	103	8	..
2	..	19	47	6		5	21	6	7		..				1	1	47	.	5
5	.	.	74	4	4	1	13	26	2		9	11	1				101	8	..
3	1	219	106				2	5	74		1	22	6				110	35	10
3	1	260	80	.			7	37	54	..	12	6	4		..	.	120	.	..
..		517	52	.			2	2	41			16	11	.	.	.	72	30	8
1	5	49	42				1	3	37			.	5	.			46		..
..	3	10	19	..	1	2	.		8			7	7		1		26	.	..
1	..	11	17	.		1	3	4		1	5		.			.	11	4	..
117	30	†,1263	4,413	86	135	298	1,585	1,048	820	1	108	264	141	34	..	5	4,527	638	294

.. .. 1,240
.. . 23
.. .. 1,263

C. 2.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the sickness, mortality, &c., of Prisoners in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1871.

Name of each Jail (Central, District and Local Jails being classed in succession)	Rank of Medical or other officers in charge.	Average per centage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year	Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner	Daily Dietary of each prisoner in lbs distinguishing different kind of grains &c.		Average number in Jail during the year	Average Weight				Sick in Hospital					Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Per centage of deaths to average strength.	Per centage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness, taken together.
						Labouring.	Unlabouring.		Of each prisoner when sentenced	Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each prisoner at beginning of the year	Of each prisoner at end of the year	Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, cured, or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in hospital during the year.					
Central Prisons						lb oz	lb oz															
Rangoon	Asst Comr & Uncv Servts.	No record	Large, airy, lofty wards with wooden walls and floors and tiled roofs. Floors 12 feet above the ground Crowded during the year.	344	411	Rice 1 3 Vegetables 0 8 Fish or Flesh 0 4 Gnapee 0 ½ Salt 0 ½ Oil 0 ½ Condiments 0 ¼	1 3 0 2 0 4 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 2 0 ¼	1,000	112	118	112	113	99	818	844	73	77	..	29	23	1·50	1·50
Moulmein	Uncovd. Servts.	Do.	Double storied brickwork buildings, wooden floors, and tiled roofs, wards very spacious. Not crowded	356	1,019	Do		919	Not given.				5	226	227	4	10	4	19	23	2·23	2·71
Divisional Jail																						
Akyab	Surgeon	Do.	Building, of wood throughout with shingled roof, floor raised 4 feet from the ground. Not crowded.	208	209	Do		361	Not given				7	211	214	4	6	..	22	22	6·68	6·68

2nd Class District Jails.																							
Kyouk Phyoo.	Deputy Commr.	Do.	Brickwork barracks with leaf roofs, wood floor and bamboo mat walls between the brickwork pillars. Not crowded.	619	161	Do	126	110	112	112	115	7	240	241	6	8	..	6	6	5·50	5·50
Sandoway ..	Do	Do.	Brickwork buildings with leaf roofs, floor of wood, raised 4 feet off the ground Not crowded.	432	911	Do	56	116	117	116	117	2	26	26	2	3	..	2	2	4·25	4·25
Thayetmyo ..	Assist. Commr.	Do.	Brickwork buildings with iron roof, earthwork floor. Prisoners sleep on benches raised 5 feet above the ground Crowded during the year.	452	290	Do.	553	Not given.				19	374	365	19	22	.	21	21	3·86	3·88
Bassein ..	Assist. Surgeon Unevd. & Uned. Servts	Do.	Brickwork buildings with iron roof and earthwork floor Prisoners sleep on benches 2 feet off the ground	1,029	1,645	Do	239	111	119	111	119	4	108	106	6	8	2	5	7	2·26	3·16
Toungoo ..	Assist. Commr.	Do.	Do Do Do	2,372	2,923	Do	80	Not given.				..	113	108	5	3	.	5	5	6·75	6·75
District Lock-ups.																							
Henzada	Do	Do	Masonry building, wooden barracks, wards raised 10 feet off the ground	235	204	Do.	131	112	115	112	117	2	52	53	1	2	..	3	3	2·83	2·83
Myanoung	Do.	Do.	Do Do Do	178	280	Do	92	Not given.				4	95	99	..	1	..	3	3	3·75	3·75
Prome .	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Do	214	225	Do	78	Not given.				4	94	94	4	3	..	..	..	...	..
Shwe-gyen	Deputy Commr.	Do.	Brickwork building with brickwork wards and wooden floor raised 3 feet, and tiled roof. Not crowded.	218	1,429	Do	54	105	140	119	126	1	72	72	1	4	.	1	1	2·38	2·38
Tavoy ..	Do.	Do.	Wooden building with leaf roof and wood floor, raised 3 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	3,410	1,353	Do.	25	114	115	114	120	1	32	33	.	1	..	..	..	...	..
Mergui ..	Do.	Do.	Do Do Do.	3,835	1,789	Do.	21	Not given.				2	28	30	..	1	..	1	1	5·86	5·86
			Grand Total ..	986	911		4,734	131 General average.	131	132	129	148	2,489	2,512	125	149	6	117	129	2·65	2·78

C. 3.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the employment and earnings of working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma, for the year 1871.

CLASS OF JAILS.		Average number of Prisoners liable to labour during the year. Employed. On Jail service.	In Jail garden.	On Jail Buildings.	On labour outside the Jail	Intramural Manufactures &c. Carpenters.	Wicker-workers.	Bakers	Carvers.	Sawyers.	Shoemakers	Coir pounders.	Coir Rope.	Paper makers	Printing Press	Tailors.	Weavers.	Blacksmiths.	Stone breakers	Grinding Paddy	Snookers makers.	Cowherds	In solitary cells	Sick and infirm	Total	Amount expended on raw material.	Amount received by sale of Manufactures.	Net amount credited to Government.	Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner liable to labor.	Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures.	Number of prisoners under education in Jail.
Central Jails	Rangoon	338	27	23	116	15	42		3	12	1	264	179	6	51	27	77	7	327	31		26		158	1,740	39,281 15 5	63,199 6 8	23,857 7	3 13 3 8	25 14 5	...
	Moulmein	141	40	7	14	25	35			11		205			4	7	35	18	193				1	33	•764	10,179 11 5	7,852 2 6	..	..	..	..
Divisional do.	Akyab	47	7	4	107	7	12	5		4		21			2	4	6	3	37				3	9	278	1,647 8 5	4,296 8 ..	2,648 15 7	9 10 1	26 3 6	..
Second class District Jails	Bassein	47	14	61		8	7					9	10			2			16	4		15		10	263	655 4	1,258 15	573 14	8 2 13	10 3 11	..
	Thayetmyo	65	19	152	..	4	40					40	21			15	61		31	1				93	485	2,126 1 10	1,827 10 1	..	..	..	..
	Kyouk Phyoo	24	7	42		4	6			1								2						1	99	41 6	247 10	206 4	1 14 3	15 13 10	..
	Sandoway	17	5	2			1											1				1		6	33		187 13	187 13	5 11	62 9 8	..
	Toungoo	7	3	7	8	1	2																	5	33	300 5 6	1,089 5	788 15 6	20 12 2	262 15 10	..
District Lock-ups.	Henzada	15	4	8		1	1																	4	33						
	Myanoung	15	3	6																	1			3	27						
	Prome	14		10			1																	4	30						
	Shwe-gyen	12		14																				6	32						
	Tavoy	4		2	4		1					1												1	13						
	Mergui	6	2		9		1					1												1	20						
Total		752	131	338	258	95	149	5	3	28	1	541	190	10	53	55	179	26	604	31	6	1	45	286	3,787	54,262 .. 11	79,899 6 3	28,263 6 ..	6 7 2	14 11 5	..

Deduct Loss Rupees..	.. .. ..	2,626 .. 8
Rupees..	.. .. ..	25,637 5 4
Add amount credited by Acct. General for labor supplied to Municipality. ..	.. .. ..	13,201 9 9
Total Rupees..	.. .. ..	38,838 15 1

C. 4.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons in British Burma, for the year 1871.

CLASS OF PRISONS		Establishment. No. of Jail guard, regular	Europeans and Eurasians	Native officers, writer, &c.	Turnkeys	Contingent and occasional guards	Attached to Hospital	Total	Jail guards of regular police or Military	Establishment other than guards	Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses	Total	Deduct profit of manufactures credited	Net cost	For Jail guards	For Establishment	For diet	For clothing and Bedding	For medicines &c.
Central Jails	Rangoon	88	2	45	1		2	138	12,660	0	17,791 12 3	71,237 2 3	1,01,918 14 7	29,857 7	78,061 7 2	7 3 3	8 12 9	25 4 1	2 2 3 1
	Moulmein	54	2	45	1		2	104	8,746	0	11,444 7 5	24,[illegible] 1 0	44,502 6 5		44,502 6	5 10 0	3 12 7	3 23 7	6 1 4 8 0 8 10
Divisional Jail	Akyab	52	1	21	1		1	56	4,404	0	6,729 5 7	9,193 14 4	20,267 2 1	2,048 15 7	17,008 2	12 5	2 16 3	3 16 10	3 1 1 5 0 2 5
	Bassein	24	1	8	1		1	45	2,152	0	4,674 15 10	7,848 12 7	14,220 10	572 14 8	13,648 11 7	9 1	5 10	2 1 24	2 1 0 5 0 0 4 7
2nd Class District Jails	Thayetmyo	32	1	16	1		1	51	4,576	0	7,040 0 7	10,1[illegible] 5	24,419 14 0		24,419 14 0	8 4	11 6	10 9 6	0 1 0 4 4 1 0 7
	Kyouk Phyoo	22		7			1	31	2,275	0	1,982 0 0	2,111 14 9	9,319 14 9	206 4 0	8,[illegible] 10 9	26	0 15 11	8 19 4	1 3 2 1 0 10 5
	Sandoway	13	1	4			1	19	1,818	0	1,128 0 0	1,174 0 1	4,[illegible] 0 1	157 5 0	4,402 2 1	0	0 20 2	3 10 12	10 0 14 1 1 1 7
	Toungoo	26		6		1	2	35	4,228	0	2,[illegible] 1 0	2,[illegible] 6	10,0[illegible] 1 4	788 15 0	9,213 15 10	51	7 25 7	5 20 2	11 0 12 11 1 11 4
	Henzada	15		5			1	21	1,656	0	875 10 5	[illegible] 9	7,[illegible] 1 8		7,262 15 8	8 0	11 6 11	4 20 4	11 0 10 5 0 1 11
	Myanoung	15		3			1	19	1,656	0	517 0 4	5,[illegible] 8	4,[illegible] 1 5		4,969 15 5	11 7	7 5 9	10 15 13	3 0 5 10 0 4 8
District Lock-ups	Prome	12	1	2			1	16	1,716	0	872 8 0	24	7,612 1 9		7,612 10 9	22 7	10 11 2	10 4 8	2 0 3 10 1 4 11
	Shwe-gyen	13		4			1	18	1,368	0	876 0 4	2,[illegible] 4	5,[illegible] 2 4		5,371 2 4	56 7	1 16 3	6 31 5	8 0 10 10 .. .. ..
	Tavoy	4	1	2			1	7	528	0	572 4 0	3,243 2 4	2,161 2 4		2,161 2 4	21 1	11 22 1	3 29 7	6 .. .. .. 0 5 0
	Mergui	7	1	2			1	11	972	0	565 12 2	791 9 5	2,329 3 7		2,329 3 7	46 4	6 24 5	4 27 10	4 0 13 7 0 3 7
	Total	368	11	171	5	1	10	566	19,776	0	2,649 3 0	1,57,017 11 11	2,58,538 15 5	28,263 6 0	2,30,578 9 5	11 0	11 10 15	11 24 0	10 1 7 3 1 3 1
													Deduct Loss ..	2,626 0 8	2,626 0 8				
													Total Rupees ..	25,637 5 4	2,27,952 8 9				

C. 4.—Prisons.—*(Continued).*

CLASS OF PRISONS		For additions and repairs to Jail.			For miscellaneous contingencies.			Total.			Average net cost of each prisoner after deducting profit credited.			Average cost of principle articles of diet during the year, showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee. Paddy.		Fish.		Meat.		Dholl.		Gnapoo.		Vegetables*		Oil.		Salt.		Chillies or condiments.		Fuel.		Attah.	
														lbs	oz.	lbs.	oz	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Central Jails	Rangoon ..	3	15	11	1	6	8	50	15	8	39	0	9	78	5- 5	9	2- 4	9	9- 9	.	.	14	10-10	42	10-10	5	5-	48	..	11	4-11	250	..	..	..
	Moulmein .	6	1	11	0	15	3	48	7	9	48	7	10	92	11-10	11	4-11	7	1 12	16	11	17	7-14	64	.	7	9-	64	..	10	10-10	..	..	..	..
Divisional Jail	Akyab	7	4	2	2	14	10	56	1	9	48	12	5	96	5	22	3	8	10	.	..	26	11	60	.	6	12	60	6	19	13- 8	..	..	..	..
2nd Class District Jails.	Bassein .	3	7	7	4	12	3	50	7	3	57	6	11	91	..	9	8	6		5	6	17	8	40	.	4	9	48	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
	Thayetmyo ..	0	0	8	1	13	1	44	2	5	45	15	5	66	11	9	2- 4	10	10-10	.	..	2	..	64	..	5	10-7	64	..	32	..	530	..	..	..
	Kyouk Phyoo.	3	11	5	5	4	8	72	12	4	71	2	2	96	..	24		6	..	..		8	.	60	..	4	..	60	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Sandoway ..	5	1	5	6	7	1	73	0	6	79	10	10	96		9		.	.	.		10				3	8	38	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Toungoo ..	24	1	1	1	9	3	125	0	6	115	1	6	112	12-12	5	4- 6	5	5- 5			7	4	.	..	5	4-6	33	2-8	11	9- 9	..	..	..	..
District Lock-ups.	Henzada .	0	1	4	14	0	5	55	7	0	55	7	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			..	..	..	..	..	..
	Myanoung ..	0	3	3	19	12	8	53	5	10	53	5	10	78	5	11						22		40		5	8	40	..	14	8	276	..	..	..
	Prome .	3	8	10	25	12	4	97	0	6	77	9	7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
	Shwe-gyen .	8	6	0	7	1	11	99	7	4	90	7	5	90	.	14	8	.			.	14	8	29	..	3	10	46	6-6	7	4	..	.	..	..
	Tavoy ..	1	10	6	14	1	0	86	5	6	86	7	1	75	.	10					.	32		48	..	4	9	32	..	45	10	..	..	..	..
	Mergui ..	0	6	5	8	10	2	109	8	3	110	14	7	110	.	20		.			.	14		36		4	..	36	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total .		3	3	0	3	1	6	54	10	9	48	2	5	89	0-1	12	4-11	7	9-14	11	9	17	14-11	48	7- 7	5	9-6	47	8-9	15	3- 9	358	10	..	..

MEMO. OF EXPLANATION.

Gross Cost of Maintenance &c.,	.. Rupees	2,58,838	15	5
Add Cost of Inspection	.. ,,	18,235	4	0
	Total Rupees	2,77,074	3	5
Deduct net earnings of Prisoners	,,	44,105	4	6
Net Cost	Rupees	2,32,968	14	11
Net Cost per head	..	49	3	4

* Fed by Contract at the rate of 8 pies per head

† Fed by Contract at 1 anna 7 pie for laboring and 1 anna 5 pie for non-laboring prisoners.

C. 5.—Prisons.

***STATEMENT** showing Sex, Age, previous convictions and Education, of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year* 1871.

CLASS OF PRISONS.	Sex.			Age.								No. of times convicted.					Education.				Language and character in which they read and write.
	Males	Females.	Total	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16	16 and under 20	20 to 30	30 to 40.	40 to 50	50 to 60	Above 60.	1st conviction.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction	More than 3 times convicted.	Uncertain	Number who can read only	Number who read and write	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail	
Central Jails.																					
Rangoon ..	1,869	15	1,884		6	21	797	597	374	79	10	1,258	497	129		.	.	851	85	..	Burmese, English, Tamil, Telugu. Parsee.
Moulmein ..	800	7	807	..	8	19	139	275	188	62	16	601	82	29	8		.	23	5	..	English, Burmese, Hindu, Oordoo Tamil, Telugu and Chinese.
Divisional Jail.																					
Akyab ..	310	4	314	..	..	..	28	128	135	13	.	312	2	..	..	.	2	1	..	.	Burmese, Bengallee, Persian, Chinese and English.
2nd Class District Jails.																					
Bassein ..	231	1	232	..	.	30	119	61	20		2	173	57	2	.	.	157	65	8	2	Burmese.
Thayetmyo ..	514	6	520		4	33	138	282	53	14	2	390	95	26	5	4	284	230	6	..	Burmese.
Kyouk Phyoo ..	98	2	100	.	..	..	45	33	12	8	2	71	24	3	1	1	49	23	2	..	Burmese and Bengallee.
Sandoway ..	45	..	45	..	1	7	16	6	4	7		30	8	2	5		.	10	..	..	Burmese.
Toungoo ..	87	2	89	..	1	9	40	25	6	8	4	72	15	2	..	..	30	4	2	..	Burmese, Tamil, Telugu, Oordoo and Bengallee.
District Lock-ups.																					
Henzada ..	103	1	104	..	1	5	39	52	7	.	.	6	13	8	4	73	5	87	2	..	Burmese.
Myanoung ...	111	5	116	.	..	6	49	42	19	..	..	116	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burmese.
Prome . ..	53	8	61		..	17	27	12	3	2	..	61	..	..	..	..	19	39	3	..	Burmese.
Shwe-gyen ..	38	3	41	.	..	23	11	5	2	..	..	41	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burmese.
Tavoy ..	17	1	18	..	..	1	6	6	4	1	..	11	3	3	1	..	4	6	..	..	Burmese.
Mergui ..	14	..	14	..	..	..	5	4	4	1	..	8	3	2	1	..	..	8	1	..	Burmese.
Total..	4,290	55	4,345	..	21	171	1,454	1,635	831	194	36	3,240	799	203	25	78	550	1,347	114	2	

C. 6.—Prisons.

***STATEMENT** showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of British Burma, on the last day of the year* 1871.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. Feet	Inches	Weight in lbs. lbs	oz	Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and class.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans ..	5	8	108	8	(State here character of features, Caucasian Mongal, African, &c., Hair black or colored; and straight or woolly, intelligence, temper &c., &c.)
	Hindoo	5	7¼	120		(1) Caucasian Hair, black, waving; complexion, different shades from fair to dark brown, forehead, high, nose, narrow, prominent teeth, vertical, chin, prominent, rounded, cranium spheroidal, face, oval, countenance, intelligent, temper, quiet, quiet, in some high
	Buddhists	5	7	131	.	
	Christians .	5	6½	135	.	
According to Race.	Hindostanees (1) .	5	3	115	8	(2) Indo Chinese Hair black, straight, their complexion of various shades, eyes rather oblique, forehead low, nose, broad, flat, short, teeth, oblique, cheek bones, prominent beard, scanty, cranium, spherical or pyramidal eyes, far apart, intelligence, medium, temper, slow but violent when excited
	Eurasians	5	7	130	..	
	Europeans	5	8	136		
	Burmese (2)	5	8	131		
	Talines	5	6¼	132		(3) Mongolian Complexion, yellow; eyes oblique, and in other respects like the Indo-Chinese
	Karens .	5	5	131		
	Bengalies	5	5½	115	8	(4) Malay Hair, abundant thick, black, curling skin, brown, cheek bones, not so prominent as in Mongols jaw, inclined, nose, large flat, intelligence cunning, temper, quick
	Chinese (3)	5	6	131	8	
	Malays (4)	5	4	124	8	
	Madrassees	5	7	110		
	Americans (5)	5	6	136		
	Shans .	5	6	120		
	Toungthoos .	5	5	128		
Hindoos, according to castes.	Brahmins	5	6½	125		(5) Negro. Skin, black, hair, woolly, short, lip, thick, chin, retreating; cranium, elongated, intelligence, medium, temper, short.
	Rajpoots ..	5	8	108	..	
	Sudras .	5	6½	122	12	
	Kits ..	5	6	132	8	
General Average .		5	9¼	125	9.6	

C 7.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing previous Trades, Professions &c. and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1871.

	Trades, Professions &c.	Number of Individuals															
		Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk Phyoo.	Sandoway.	Toungoo.	Henzada	Myanoung.	Prome.	Shwe-gyen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists	500	592	147	70	190	43	22	16	38	35	31	..	8	4	1,696
	Barbers	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Blacksmiths	..			..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..
	Boatmen or Fishermen	90	..		6	41	9		..	..	11	4	.	2	..	163
	Brickmakers	.	.	.	..		..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..		.
	Carpenters	59	.		8	6	.	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	.	81
	Cobblers	2	..		.	..	.	.	.	..		..	..		..	2
	Compositors & Pressmen	.	.				.	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Domestic Servants		19	1			..	..	1	.	..	..		.	..	21
	Druggists	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	3	1	.	..	..	..	..	4
	Elders of villages	..	.	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..
	Gardeners	..	..	..		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Herdsmen	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		.	..	..
	Hunters	..	.	.		..	..	..	.	..	..	..		..	..	..
	Laborers	836	136	100	89	184	37	18	50	49	70	17	41	7	9	1,703
	Masons	5	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
	Musicians	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..		..
	Oilmen	..	..	..	.	.	..		..		..	.	..	..		..
	Pedlars	..	..	..		.	..	..	.	.	..	.		..	..	..
	Petty Dealers	180	.	..	..	25	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
	Policemen	..	6	1	8	.	.	3	3		..	..	..	..	.	21
	Revenue Collectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sawyers	16	..	..	..	3	.	..	2	..	..	..	.	..	.	21
	Seamen	..	..	..		..	..		..		.	..	..	..	..	..
	Shopkeepers	1	15	..	47	14	5	1	3	9	..	5	..		.	100
	Soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..		..		.	..
	Tailors	29	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	.	.	..	..	.	..	47
	Traders	53	.	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		..	75
	Washermen	.	.	1		.	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Warders	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..
	Weavers	93	.	.	.		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
	Workers in metal	8	39	4	1		1	..	..	2	.	1	..	..	..	56
	Writers	12	.		2	15	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	39
	Watchmen	..		.	..		2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
	Total ...	1,884	807	311	232	520	100	45	89	104	116	61	41	18	14	4,345
Social Relations.	Unmarried	233	231	89	101	98	37	10	No record	29	No record	57	No record	6	4	895
	Widower or Widow	..	32	27	6	40	6	4		11		4		3	1	134
	Married: One wife or husband	1,651	416	128	90	227	47	18		57		61		3	9	2,707
	Married: Two do. do	..	107	49	20	11	7	8		6		..		3	.	211
	Married: More than two do.	..	21	19	15	61	3	5		1		..		3	..	128
	Have children: Not more than three	..	163	143	96	68	56	9		35		43		7	2	562
	Have children: More than three	..	21	17	65	15	5	7		18		18		3	2	171

D.—Police

PART I.—

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in in the three Divisions of British

Serial Number	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year	INVESTIGATED By Police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS I.—*Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
1a	115, 117 to 119 .. .	Substantive abetments	.		..	..	.	..
1	131 to 136, 138 .. .	Offences relating to Army and Navy .	2	.	2	..	..	1
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Govt notes	16	.	16	2	..	12
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	54	.	53	1	..	35
4	221 to 226 . . .	Other offences against public justice	104	7	111	2		94
5	143, 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	128	..	128	..	..	94
6	140, 170, 71	Personating public servant or soldier	9	.	9	..	..	7
		Total .	313	7	319	5	..	243
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
8	301, 303, 396 .. .	Murder by thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Do. dacoits ..	12	5	14	..	..	11
10		Do. robbers ..	6	1	3	..	..	2
11		Do. poison .	1	..	1	..	..	1
12		Other murders ..	67	6	64	..	..	20
13	307	Attempts at murder ..	11	.	10	..	..	6
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ..	35	..	33	1	..	27
		Carried over ..	132	12	125	1	..	67

I.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and recovery of Property stolen, Burma, for the year 1871.

PERSONS.																PROPERTY.			
NUMBER ARRESTED.								ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR							
			Within the year									Before being put on trial							
Pending at end of last year	Received by Transfer	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate, see columns VII and VIII.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court	Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct	Otherwise disposed of e. g. died &c after commencement of trial	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate	Committed to Sessions	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
..	..	..	..		..		.	.		..				.		..	..	..	..
..	.	..	3	..	.		3	2		1	..	.		.	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	22	4	..	3	23	4	1	18		.	..	..	.	..	...	..	..
8	..	3	95	23	..	6	111	56		54		..	4	1	.	..	..	..	90
..	.	.	163	2	.	3	162	20		119	.	.	.	23	..		.	..	..
..	..	.	833	..	..	4	829	243		555	1	.		30		..	..	..	..
..	.	.	15	.	.	.	15	3		12	.			.		..	..	..	..
8	..	3	1,131	29	..	16	1,143	328	1	759	1		4	54		..	..	..	90
..											..							..	..
6	.	6	50		9	5	42	8	5	20	.	.	.	1	8	12	5	25,412	4,180
..	..	..	6	.	1		5			1	.			1	3	5	1	355	4
..	..	.	2	.			2		1	1							.	..	..
6	..	6	87		2	13	76	12	15	26	2	2		5	16	2		112	..
..	..	..	10				10	2	.	5			.	3				..	..
..	1	1	44	1	.	.	46	3	1	27	4	.			11		.	..	..
12	1	13	199	1	12	18	181	25	22	50	6	2		10	38	19	6	25,8.9	4,184

D.—Police

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 63 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward	132	12	125	1	..	67
		CLASS II —*(Continued.)*						
15	376	Rape .. .	44	3	45	1	1	13
16	377	Unnatural offences .	3	..	3	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth .	3	..	3	..	..	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	..	13	.	..	6
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	.	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	81	..	75	2	..	53
21	328	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt .	1	..	1	..	..	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .	2	..	2	..	1	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon..	87	..	86	..	..	58
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ..	21	.	21	1	...	10
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	.	2	..	..	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Carried over..	489	15	376	5	2	215

I.—*(Continued.)*

PERSONS.																	PROPERTY.			
NUMBER ARRESTED.													NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.							
			Within the year.						ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.											
Pending at end of last year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate, see columns VII and VIII.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.*, died &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
												Before being put on trial.								
10	10 a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
12	1	13	199	1	12	18	181	25	22	80	6	2	..	10	38	19	6	25,879	4,184
2	..	2	45	2	..	11	38	20	3	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	1	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	13	..	..	1	12	5	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	90	4	..	6	84	19	1	64	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	21	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	11	7	1	..	..	19	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	3	115	..	2	8	108	31	..	73	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	28	1	..	2	27	15	3	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1	30	513	9	15	46	484	120	32	270	8	2	5	14	40	20	6	25,900	4,184

D.—Police

Serial Number.	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year	INVESTIGATED. By Police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 03 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward..	389	15	376	5	2	215
	CLASS II.—*(Continued.)*							
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .	3	..	3	..	..	3
28	353, 354, 356, 357 .	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined .	97	1	93	..	..	62
29	358	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .	5	..	5	..	..	4
		Total ..	494	16	477	5	2	284
	CLASS III - *Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	118	32	107	..	..	44
31	399, 402 .. .	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .	2	..	1	4	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupifying drugs.	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Robbery with hurt: by other means	25	..	32	..	..	8
33	392, 393	Robbery: in dwelling houses	64	3	42	..	..	20
		Robbery: on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	37	5	29	..	..	14
		Robbery: other robberies.	66	3	49	..	..	18
		Carried over ..	313	43	251	4	..	104

1.—*(Continued.)*

PERSONS.																PROPERTY.			
NUMBER ARRESTED.												NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.							
			Within the year.					ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL				Before being put on trial							
Pending at end of last year.	Received by Transfer.	Total	By police.	By order of Magistrate, see columns VII and VIII.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Other wise disposed of, e. g., died &c., after commence-ment of trial.	In custody of Police	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered.
10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	1	30	513	9	15	46	481	120	32	270	8	2	5	14	40	20	6	25,900	4,184
..	..	..	4	..		.	4	..		4	..		..	..	.	.	.	..	..
..	..	..	145	..	..	16	129	33	.	94	..	..	..	2		6	5	182	70
..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	2	.	7	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..
29	1	30	671	9	15	62	626	155	32	375	8	2	5	16	40	26	11	26,082	4,254
1	..	1	277	..	3	3	254	74	19	125	3	18	..	11	22	114	39	51,663	4,458
2	..	2	4	.	..		6	6	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	150	..
..	..	...	27	..	.	6	21	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	3	23	2	5,165	38
..	..	..	86	..	1	24	61	23	4	30	..	..	..	..	4	60	13	10,772	2,243
..	..	..	52	..	1	5	46	13	..	25	..	..	.	5	3	35	11	5,527	391
3	..	2	57	..	3	2	54	21	..	29	...	..	..	4	.	62	17	8,048	2,085
5	..	5	506	..	8	40	445	146	23	221	3	18	..	20	32	295	82	81,825	9,310

D.—Police

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CASES.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.
					By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward.	313	34	251	4	..	104
	CLASS III.—*(Continued.)*							
34	270, 281, 282, 430—433, 435—440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences .	66	..	44	..	..	15
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 .	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt . ..	508	3	430	..	..	55
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass, with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. ..	54	.	45	..	..	25
37	412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .	14	1	15	...	..	8
		Total..	955	47	785	4	..	207
	CLASS VI.—*Minor offences against the person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	28	28	30	..	..	24
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	17	..	17	..	..	10
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	14	..	13	1	...	9
41	374	Compulsory labor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	59	2	60	1	..	43

I.—(*Continued.*)

PERSONS.																PROPERTY.			
NUMBER ARRESTED.													NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.						
			Within the year.					ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.											
Pending at end of last year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate, see columns VII and VIII.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court	Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.*, died &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police	On bail.	Before being put on trial.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10 a	10 b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
5	..	5	506	..	8	40	445	116	23	221	3	18		20	72	295	82	81,325	9,210
..	..	..	55	..	1	15	39	16	1	19	..	..	..	3	..	29	12	5,370	545
2	..	2	124	..	4	29	93	24		60	..	..	..	..	..	406	78	31,944	8,801
..	..	..	65	..	..	2	63	12	..	38	1	..	..	12	..	2	1	43	22
..	..	..	20	..	2	1	23	5	3	12			..	2	1	1	5	..	1,268
7	..	7	776	..	15	87	663	203	27	359	4	18	..	37	53	793	178	118,682	14,846
2	..	2	49	..	..	..	51	14	..	36	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	...
..	..	..	40	..	..	3	37	19	..	18	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	16	1	..	4	13	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	105	1	..	7	101	36	..	64	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

D.—Police

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED. By Police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*							
42	453, 456	Lurking house trespass, or house-breaking ..	111	..	75	..	..	54
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ..	847	51	815	..	..	280
		Theft { ordinary ..	6,882	141	5,898	..	..	2,734
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	27	2	28	1	..	18
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	527	3	529	1	16	361
46	447, 448 .. .	Criminal or house trespass	237	..	197	7	29	131
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL ..	8,631	197	7,542	9	45	3,578
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
48	311, 400, 401, C. P. C. ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits, robbers, & thieves	5	..	5	..	..	2
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C..	Vagrancy & bad character	805	..	808	..	..	504
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion ..	2	..	2	..	...	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	533	3	533	6	..	497
52		— Excise Laws ..	477	..	477	23	..	408
53		— Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		— Salt and Custom Laws.	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		— Stage Carriage Act ..	129	..	119	...	..	107
56		— Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291, to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and Local nuisances	1,504	..	1,504	5	..	1,391
58		Other special and Local Laws cognizable by police	319	..	316	..	..	232
		Total ..	3,774	3	3,764	34	..	3,143
		Grand Total ..	14,226	272	12,947	58	47	7,498

I.—*(Continued.)*

PERSONS.																	PROPERTY.			
NUMBER ARRESTED.									ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.							
			Within the year.										Before being put on trial							
Pending at end of last year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate, see columns VII and VIII.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died &c., after commencement of trial	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10 a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
..	..	..	87	..	1	1	85	22	..	62	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	2,089	50
7	2	9	794	..	29	105	666	221	..	426	2	3	..	17	..	914	426	108,519	54,047
58	..	58	4,955	..	11	539	4,421	1,003	..	3,340	3	12	..	75	..	6,800	3,018	238,150	51,868
1	..	1	21	1	..	..	33	10	..	21	..	..	..	..	2	10	10	1,863	1,015
6	..	6	803	2	3	71	732	188	..	531	..	5	..	13	..	128	351	3,792	10,041
4	..	4	290	33	..	31	294	96	..	194	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	2	78	6,960	36	74	747	6,231	1,540	..	4,574	5	22	..	110	2	7,887	3,808	352,443	126,021
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	18	1,268	..	1	70	1,209	347	..	844	..	..	6	18	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
11	..	11	2,671	20	..	22	2,692	283	..	2,397	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	...
9	..	9	584	59	..	3	649	112	..	505	.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	492	..	..	..	492	63	..	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	3	2,400	8	1	11	2,397	207	..	2,186	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	10	466	..	..	11	465	138	..	320	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	51	7,895	96	2	177	7,915	1,183	..	6,588	..	..	7	46	..	..	..	..	..
168	3	171	17,539	171	106	1,036	16,679	3,445	60	12,817	18	43	16	264	75	8,706	3,997	4,97,207	1,45,211

D.—Police

PART II.—

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.
1	2	3
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments .. ..
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..
2	137	Harboring deserters by Master of ship .. .. ..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public Justice .. ..
4	161 to 166, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants .. ..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	.. False evidence, false complaints and claims .. .. ..
6	465 to 477	.. Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..
7	264 to 267	.. Offences relating to Weighing and Measuring .. ..
8	442 to 489	.. Making, or using false trade-marks .. ..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	.. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. ..
		Total ..
		CLASS II—*Serious Offences against the Person.*
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..
		Total ..
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property*
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. ..
		CLASS IV—*Minor Offences against Person.*
13	323	Hurt . .. .
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force .. ..
		Total ..
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*
16	417 to 420	Cheating .. ..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property .. .. ..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust, by public servants, bankers &c...
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple) .. ..
		Total ..
		CLASS VI—*Other Offences not specified above.*
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ...
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..
22	490 to 492	.. Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..
23	500 to 502	.. Defamation .. ..
24	504, 506 to 510	.. Intimidation and insult .. ..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	. Public and local nuisances .. . .
26	.. ..	.. Offences under chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C. .. ..
27	.. ..	.. Special laws not cognizable by police .. ..
		Total ..
		Grand Total ..

1.—*(Continued.)*

NON-COGNIZABLE.

Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
4	5	6	7	8	9
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
89	137	36	97	....	....
78	147	52	94	....	....
19	35	9	26	....	....
2	2	1	1	....	....
1	1	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
44	262	56	194	....	....
233	585	154	414	....	....
1	2	2	....	....	....
1	1	1	....	....	....
2	3	3	....	....	....
22	31	10	21	....	....
43	64	25	39	....	....
1	2	....	2	....	....
32	58	15	33	....	....
76	124	40	80	....	....
20	36	14	22	2	2
55	89	19	70	1,958	466
5	5	1	4	....	....
16	32	14	18	....	....
96	162	48	114	1,960	468
2	2	1	1	....	....
2	2	....	2	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....
34	46	10	36	....	....
26	39	9	30	....	....
8	8	....	8	....	....
13	29	1	28	....	....
85	126	21	105	....	....
514	1,031	276	734	1,960	468

D—.Police

COMPARATIVE Statement of Cognizable Crime, with results of Police

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7, and 8, of Statement A.		Per centage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER Number of persons arrested.	
			1870.	1871	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice*							
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	2	..	50	..	3
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263 ..	Offences relating to coin and stamps	25	18	64	66	30	26
3	212 to 216	Harboring an offender ..	38	54	57	64	57	118
4	224 to 226	Other offences against Public justice	144	113	92	83	175	165
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 .. .	Rioting, or unlawful assembly	136	128	75	73	973	833
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	16	9	81	77	30	15
7	467, 471	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	6	..	16	..	7	..
		Total ..	365	324	78	79	1,278	1,160
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Do. dacoits	13	14	53	78	25	50
10		Do. robbers	6	3	50	66	6	6
11		Do poison	..	1	..	100	..	2
12		Other murders	71	61	53	31	134	87
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	10	75	60	6	10
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	18	34	50	79	35	45
15	376	Rape	43	47	30	27	42	47
16	377	Unnatural offences .. .	5	3	40	..	5	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth	1	3	...	66	3	4
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	20	13	65	46	20	13
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335, 338	Grievous hurt	60	77	71	68	86	94
		Carried over ..	241	269	..	..	362	363

2.

operations in the three Divisions of British Burma, for the year 1871.

AND PER CENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.										AMOUNT AND PER CENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Per centage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Per centage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Per centage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1371.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	..	3	..	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	31	23	64	78	66	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	55	111	56	48	54	26	..	..	..	...	..	..
..	..	175	162	92	73	87	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	954	829	66	66	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	36	15	61	80	59	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	14	..	75	..	1	..	1	90	1	..
..	..	1,258	1,143	69	66	69	65	1	..	1	90	1	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
..	..	23	42	52	47	48	40	12,287	25,412	570	4,180	4	16
..	..	5	5	60	20	50	16	669	355	614	4	91	1
..	..	..	2	..	50	.	50	.	.	.	..	..	..
..	..	127	76	40	34	38	29	2,024	112	13	..	...	...
..	..	6	10	83	50	83	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	32	46	59	58	54	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	...	36	38	36	34	30	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	...	6	4	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	4	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	19	12	68	50	65	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	70	84	67	76	54	68	..	21	..	..	...	..
..	..	326	323	..	..	..	..	14,980	25,900	1,197	4,184	..	..

D.—Police

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7, and 8, of Statement A.		Per centage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER Number of persons arrested.	
			1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward..	241	269	..	...	362	363
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
21	323	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt ..	1	1	100	100	1	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	1	3	..	100	1	8
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon .	106	86	73	67	131	115
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ..	29	22	48	4	41	29
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .	.	2	..	100	..	6
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	.	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	3	..	100	..	4
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .	79	93	63	65	115	145
29	336	Rash act causing grievous hurt	10	5	80	80	14	9
		Total	467	484	60	58	665	640
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	95	107	58	41	357	277
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	3	5	35	..	4	4
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupifying drugs	5	1	80	..	5	3
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ..	..	22	..	36	..	27
		Carried over.	103	135	..	..	366	311

2.—*(Continued.)*

AND PER CENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PER CENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Per centage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Per centage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Per centage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	326	323	..	..	..	..	14,980	25,900	1,197	4,184	..	..
..	..	1	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	...	..	..	..
..	..	1	19	100	89	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	134	108	68	67	70	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	36	27	38	29	31	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	109	129	66	72	63	61	823	182	428	70	52	38
...	..	14	9	64	77	64	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	621	626	57	59	53	55	1,503	26,082	1,625	4,254	10	16
..	..	319	254	59	50	52	45	72,174	51,063	11,953	4,458	16	8
..	..	9	6	22	..	50	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	3	71	..	100	..	940	150	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	21	..	57	..	41	..	5,165	..	33	..	6
..	..	335	284	..	..	..	..	73,514	53,078	11,953	4,491	..	..

D.—Police

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7, and 8, of Statement A.		Per centage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER Number of persons arrested.	
			1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Brought forward...	103	135	..	..	366	311
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house ..	70	42	40	47	115	86
		Robbery { in the highway, between sunset and sunrise ..	21	29	52	48	23	52
		Robbery { other Robberies ..	30	49	40	36	61	57
34	270, 281, 282, 430—433, 435—440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	35	44	31	34	24	55
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	356	436	30	12	163	124
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt..	67	45	53	55	111	65
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	10	15	88	53	43	26
		Total...	732	789	39	26	906	776
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	67	30	70	80	115	49
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	37	17	59	58	67	40
40	337	Rash act, causing hurt ..	1	14	100	64	1	17
41	374	Compulsory labor.. ..	5	..	40	..	5	..
		Total...	110	61	70	70	188	106

2.—(*Continued.*)

AND PER CENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PER CENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Per centage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Per centage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Per centage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870	1871.
9 a	9 b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	335	284	..	..	..	..	73,514	50,978	11,953	4,491	..	..
..	..	106	61	50	49	47	31	21,291	10,772	1,238	2,243	5	2
..	..	23	46	69	54	69	18	7,576	5,527	607	391	8	7
..	..	58	54	37	53	36	50	2,471	8,098	338	235	13	3
..	..	23	39	43	48	58	34	..	5,370	..	545	..	10
..	..	161	93	60	74	60	55	50,863	31,944	20,712	3,801	52	12
..	..	106	63	33	60	32	58	3,812	43	850	22	22	51
..	..	43	23	88	53	88	45	..	..	853	1,268	..	..
..	..	855	603	55	54	52	47	159,517	118,682	42,551	14,846	26	12
..	..	115	51	52	70	52	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	72	37	61	48	65	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	13	100	76	100	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	...	5	..	60	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	193	101	55	63	57	60	..	..	..	..	...	..

D.—Police.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8, of Statement A.		Per centage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house breaking	55	75	63	68	62	87
43	379, 382	Theft .. of cattle	1,098	815	52	34	1,124	794
		Theft .. ordinary	4,938	5,898	59	43	4,875	4,955
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	69	29	56	62	81	32
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	498	546	71	66	877	805
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	427	233	55	56	729	325
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	7,085	7,596	59	43	7,748	6,996
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
48	311, 400, 401, and Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers, and thieves	115	5	92	40	147	8
49	101, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	798	808	73	62	1,240	1,263
50	293 to 297	Offences against religion ..	103	2	60	100	224	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	561	539	100	92	2,916	2,703
52		—Excise Laws	417	500	79	100	528	643
53		—Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		—Salt and Custom Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		—Stage Carriage Act ..	135	119	77	89	406	492
56		—Stamp Act	79	..	79	..	179	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and Local nuisances..	1,217	1,509	89	86	2,638	2,403
58	.. ..	Other special and Local Laws cognizable by police ..	315	316	84	73	248	466
		Total ..	3,743	3,798	85	84	8,726	7,991
		Grand Total ..	12,502	13,052	66	57	19,511	17,700

B.—(*Continued.*)

AND PER CENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PER CENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by Tuesger.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Per centage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Per centage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Per centage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
9 a	9 b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	58	85	62	72	58	71	3,752	2,089	456	50	12	2
..	..	950	866	67	63	56	53	137,003	108,519	63,096	54,047	47	49
..	..	4,460	4,421	22	75	67	67	237,368	236,150	75,710	51,868	31	21
..	..	76	33	50	63	46	65	301	1,863	..	1,015	..	54
..	..	844	732	65	72	63	65	2,549	3,792	11,673	19,041	..	..
..	..	716	294	30	65	..	60	41	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7,104	6,231	68	73	62	65	381,014	352,443	152,935	126,021	40	35
..	..	159	8	84	25	91	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,168	1,209	76	69	92	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	217	3	53	100	52	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,906	2,692	82	89	81	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	530	649	75	77	75	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	406	492	76	85	76	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	179	..	62	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,627	2,397	87	91	87	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	433	465	80	68	77	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8,625	7,915	82	84	81	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18,656	16,679	73	76	70	72	556,366	497,207	197,112	145,211	35	29

D.—Police

THUGGEE and Dacoity, Administration of poisonous or Stupifying

NONE.

D.—Police

STATEMENT of Additional Police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	PART I. ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION								
	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 7.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Akyab District ..	Bank of Bengal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Rangoon District ..	Shoay-da-gon Pagoda ..	2 Months	..	..	..	..	..	3	47
Rangoon Town ..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	3	47
Amherst District ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Shew-gyen District ..	Phapoon ..	6 Do.	..	1	100	..	..	1	100

3.

Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other professional Crimes.

4.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.						PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						
Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional Police.					
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	REMARKS.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	1,572	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Paid by Bank of Bengal.
1,394	...	4	4	65	65	.	..	..	..	..	..	
1,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	53/13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guards over Convicts quarrying laterite, paid by Jail Department.
6,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	For protection of Foresters.

D.—Police

Showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police,

DISTRICT.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal & Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.			
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal, and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenue.								Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3.) (2)
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Head Quarter Police ..	1	..	2	2	..	..	...	..	..	23,100	..
Akyab District ..	..	1	3	31	..	460	18	..	..	..	9,600
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	..	1	1	9	.	220	8	..	..	..	1,200
Ramree District ..	..	1	3	17	..	300	18	..	..	..	6,000
Sandoway District ..	..	1	2	15	..	200	12	..	..	..	7,200
Total..	..	4	9	72	..	1,180	56	..	...	..	24,000
Rangoon District ..	..	1	3	34	.	351	81	2	9	..	9,600
Do. Town ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	18	167	..	..
Bassein District ..	..	1	2	26	..	270	54	9	48	..	4,800
Myanoung District ..	..	1	4	21	.	358	10	7	35	..	6,000
Prome District .	..	1	4	31	..	350	15	7	40	..	4,800
Thayetmyo District ...	..	2	3	43	..	779	5	2	11	..	12,000
Total..	..	6	16	155	.	2,108	168	45	319	..	37,200
Amherst District ..	..	3	4	60	..	559	36	..	..	..	20,400
Moulmein Town ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	149	..	..
Tavoy District ..	..	1	2	16	..	162	10	2	16	..	8,400
Mergui District ..	..	1	2	19	..	186	9	..	14	..	8,400
Shwe-gyen District ..	..	1	4	35	..	392	36	..	..	..	10,800
Toungoo District ..	..	1	1	26	..	249	..	2	16	..	6,000
Total..	...	7	13	156	..	1,568	91	20	195	..	54,000
British Burma..	1	17	40	385	..	4,876	315	65	514	23,100	1,15,200

5.

in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1871.

COST OF POLICE.											
Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Other expenses of Column 3.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3.)	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns 6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13 and 14	Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Average pay of Foot and Water Constables	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	4,140	..	..	.	.	1,695	28,935 ..	28,935	..
1,690	..	16,155	62,013	..	..	129	8,210 6 6	97,698 6 6	97,698 6 6	..
360	..	1,320	8,376	..	.	36	850 ..	12,046 ..	12,046	..
1,080	..	12,480	43,56	..	..	136	5,770 10 .	68,890 10 ..	68,890 10 ..	..
1,800	..	8,820	28, 96	..	..	136	4,422 2 .	50,490 2 ..	50,490 2 ..	..
4,150	..	38,775	1,42,947	..	..	..	19,25 2 6 3	2,29,125 2 6	2,29,125 2 6	..
1,080	..	17,820	59,568	..	..	136	8,774 11 ..	98,725 14 ..	96,842 14 ..	1,883
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 852	.. .. ..	42,852
840	..	13,740	43,992	..	..	135	7,421 4 ..	80,978 4 ..	70,793 4 ..	10,185
1,080	..	15,600	51,744	..	..	140	8,224 14 .	89,809 14 ..	82,648 14 ..	7,161
840	..	18,960	51,360	.	..	140	7,914 8 .	94,274 8 ..	83,904 8 ..	10,370
1,920	..	22,920	1,16,196	..	..	110	12,847 2 .	1,62,076 2 ..	1,09,883 2 ..	2,193
5,760	..	89,040	3,16,860	..	..	.	45,212 10 ..	5,68,716 10 ..	14,94,072 10 ..	74,644
2,760	..	21,140	88,560	..	..	148	11,370 10 .	1,54,230 10 ..	1,54,230 10 ..	..
..	...	..	..	.	..	..	. ..	39,934 ..	.. . ..	39,934
1,080	..	10,140	23,772	..	..	148	3,978 8 ..	51,086 8 ..	47,370 8 ..	3,716
1,080	...	11,640	27,060	..	..	138	4,274 4 ..	54,754 4 .	52,154 4 .	2,600
1,080	..	21,360	60,012		..	140	7,706 10 ..	1,00,958 10 .	1,00,958 10 ..	..
1,080	..	12,000	35,676	..	..	143	6,088 2 ..	64,168 2 ..	60,811 2 ..	3,264
7,080	..	86,280	2,35,080	..	..	..	33,418 2 ..	4,65,072 2 ..	4,15,858 2 ..	49,214
16,990	..	2,18,235	6,94,887	..	..	...	99,578 14 6	12,91,818 14 6	11,67,990 14 6	1,23,858

D.—Police

DISTRICT.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES.							
	In District.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lockups and Treasures, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Head Quarter Police	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Akyab District	1	31	..	5	23	263	71	..
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan ..	..	..	..	..	12	228	..	..
Ramree District	1	22	1	13	19	283	..	..
Sandoway District	1	12	1	9	15	191	..	..
Total ..	3	65	2	27	69	965	71	..
Rangoon District	5	83	2	28	21	251	22	48
Do. Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	..
Bassein District	2	32	4	30	24	262	57	..
Myanoung District	..	..	4	52	15	277	42	..
Prome District	..	..	2	24	34	335	56	..
Thayetmyo District	1	31	..	8	45	734	13	10
Total ...	8	146	12	142	139	1,859	376	58
Amherst District	5	40	2	21	61	523	...	..
Moulmein Town	..	..	1	6	16	142	..	..
Tavoy District	..	..	1	12	17	151	28	..
Mergui District	..	..	1	18	20	173	14	..
Shwe-gyen District	..	..	1	24	35	393	..	..
Toungoo District	2	24	...	..	26	223	..	29
Total ..	7	64	6	81	175	1,605	42	29
British Burma ...	18	275	20	250	388	4,429	489	87

5.—*(Concluded.)*

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN.)					
		To area (6.)			To population (7.)		
		Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (6.)	Of Towns (5.)	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5.)	Of Towns (5.)
32	33	34		35	36		37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,944	163,152	15	..	..	667	667	..
4,839	6,918	20	..	..	29	29	..
4,080	140,919	12	..	...	415	415	..
3,667	50,117	16	..	..	214	214	..
18,530	461,136	15	..	..	383	383	..
9,800	373,078	15	..	..	577	661	385
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
8,954	316,833	21	..	..	770	858	294
4,100	144,750	10	..	..	1,140	1,194	600
2,225	257,157	5	..	..	570	1,303	754
3,275	132,604	4	..	...	157	149	644
28,404	1,524,422	10	..	..	556	697	461
15.144	235,738	18	..	...	276	276	337
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,200	71,404	34	..	..	342	298	803
7,760	46,184	34	..	..	204	171	705
10,272	144,919	22	..	..	319	319	..
6,354	78,430	21	..	..	257	241	522
46,730	576,765	23	..	..	287	271	415
93,604	2,562,323	15	..	..	430	484	444

D.—Police.

RETURN showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management.

DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punish-							
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental Officers.		Punished judicially			
										Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Head Quarter Establishment ..	5	.	..		.		.	.	..	.	..	..	..
Akyab District	35	478	375	2	73		6	8	99	..	4	..	..
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan ..	11	228	247				2[illegible]	3	32	1	2	..	.
Ramree District	21	318	318		..	..	16	.	12	..	3	.	.
Sandoway District	18	212	216	.		.	3[illegible]		23	..	..	..	..
Total	85	1,236	1,141		73	..	74	11	166	1	9	..	..
Rangoon District	40	441	41[illegible]	2	9	11	62	38	139	..	..	..	..
Do Town	18	167	.	158	.	5	5	23	136		2	..	..
Bassein District	18	373	3[illegible]	57		3	10	17	103	.	5	..	..
Myanoung District	33	193	37[illegible]	50		3	39	13	210	..	7	..	..
Prome District	43	114	1[illegible]	.		1	10	2[illegible]	126	1	10	1	..
Thayetmyo District	50	79[illegible]	842	80[illegible]	28	1	57	9	109	..	..	..	..
Total...	222	2,596	2,402	1,076	37	27	223	125	826	1	24	1	..
Amherst District	67	505	599	46	..	3	24	16	156	..	1	..	..
Moulmein Town	16	149	2	13	138	1	17	8	97	..	1	..	..
Tavoy District	21	188	78	16	88	..	11	2	27	..	..	..	..
Mergui District	22	209	114	24	35	..	5	5	18	..	2	..	..
Shwegyen District	40	428	481	..	70	..	18	39	79		4	..	..
Toungoo District	30	265	272	..	32	..	18	5	43	..	2	..	..
Total...	196	1,834	1,549	99	363	4	93	75	420	..	10	..	..
British Burma...	508	5,666	5,182	1,177	473	31	390	211	1,412	2	43	1	..

6.

of the Force, in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1871.

MENTS.				RE-WARD.		EDUCATION.							NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								
by a Magistrate																					
Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one years' service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Per centage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	For centage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men												
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	7	7	5	27	218	..	..	211	372	21	..	..	36	6	140	4	9	..	1·7
..	..	..	6	..	..	10	60	..	..	126	214	11	..	..	7	25	9	6	2	..	1·19
..	..	..	2	..	..	21	110	..	..	62	277	..	..	..	33	16	5	..	7	..	2·0
..	1	..	1	..	3	12	180	..	27	32	163	66	..	..	8	27	..	..	3	..	1·3
..	1	1	16	7	8	70	568	..	27	431	1,026	98	..	..	84	74	154	10	21	..	1·5
1	7	..	14	..	..	29	196	..	..	135	313	11	..	..	25	76	22	7	5	..	1·0
...	...	..	..	2	..	16	112	14	150	42	154	27	..	..	4	40	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	15	..	..	37	312	..	..	155	409	..	..	..	80	43	21	3	8	..	1·9
1	4	1	21	1	..	32	315	..	..	162	421	10	..	..	70	42	34	4	4	..	..
..	1	..	16	..	..	40	75	..	..	129	265	68	..	..	86	11	29	5	6	..	1·3
1	..	.	3	2	2	47	440	..	93	128	128	715	..		73	38	1	6	7	..	..
3	12	2	69	5	2	201	1,450	14	243	751	1,690	831	..	..	338	250	107	25	31	..	1·1
..	3	..	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	271	445	25	..	..	187	27	26	3	9	..	1·3
..	..	..	2	1	1	16	77	..	138	44	110	12	..	..	23	18	1	1	1	..	..
..	...	..	2	..	1	20	148	7	88	24	127	58	..	..	11	11	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	19	160	4	55	57	151	27	..	..	45	5	55	..	2	..	..
..	..	1	7	..	..	34	201	..	20	309	129	10	..	..	272	18	12	5	3	..	..
..	...	1	2	..	..	26	180	..	53	68	187	20	..	..	38	18	..	5	4	...	1·3
..	3	2	22	2	8	115	766	11	354	773	1,149	152	..	..	576	97	94	16	19	..	..
3	14	5	107	14	18	386	2,784	25	624	1,955	3,865	1,081	..	..	998	421	355	51	71	..	1·1

D.—Police

SHOWING the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men, employed

DISTRICT.	RACE.												
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.			
	Military or covenanted civil	District or Assistant District Superintendents. Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
Head Quarter Police	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Akyab District	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	368
Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	9	215
Ramree District	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	318
Sandoway District	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	212
Total ..	2	1	5	..	..		..	..	..	..	4	65	1,113
Rangoon District	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	35	420
Do. Town	..	1	1	.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16	165
Bassein District	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	372
Myanoung District .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	20	364
Prome District	..	1	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	38	420
Thayetmyo District	1	1	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	43	794
Total ..	2	6	8	2	..	.	6	..	..	..	6	187	2,535
Amherst District	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	59	584
Moulmein Town	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	148
Tavoy District	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	16	168
Mergui District	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	...	..	17	205
Shwe-gyen District	..	1	3	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	31	417
Toungoo District	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	275
Total ..	2	5	5	..	..	1	4	5	5	..	5	165	1,817
Grand Total, British Burma ..	7	12	20	2	..	1	10	5	5	..	15	419	5,465

7.

in the Police of the Province of British Burma, during the year 1871.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																		
OFFICERS.												MEN.						
			BUDDHISTS.									BUDDHISTS.						
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Burmans.	Karens.	Shans.	Khyins.	Kareneeés.	Toungthoos.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Burmans.	Karens.	Shans.	Khyins.	Kareneeés.	Toung-hoos.	Grand Total, Officers and Men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
3	3	3	18	..	..	1	..	..	1	92	144	127	..	..	4	..	..	396
2	...	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	59	120	31	..	...	..	..	226
2	..	..	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	7	227	..	..	63	..	..	339
1	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	25	137	..	2	2	..	..	229
8	5	4	56	2	..	2	..	..	1	164	235	611	31	2	69	..	..	1,190
5	8	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	3	135	47	235	..	..	..	..	..	460
5	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	42	23	96	..	1	..	1	..	186
4	4	5	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	96	18	255	2	..	..	...	..	411
5	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25	316	..	..	..	..	..	390
3	2	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	14	308	..	3	..	..	..	463
4	..	2	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	52	709	..	..	10	..	..	842
26	17	9	165	..	..	..	...	..	8	322	179	2,009	2	4	10	1	..	2,752
7	13	4	32	8	..	..	1	3	6	164	70	176	55	23	..	58	32	652
3	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	85	35	26	..	..	..	..	..	165
4	1	1	14	1	...	..	..	..	2	16	21	134	15	..	..	..	..	209
4	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	3	48	1	131	1	21	..	...	..	226
3	1	..	31	..	1	..	..	..	1	56	2	220	49	61	...	23	5	453
1	..	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	219	..	23	..	..	..	304
22	26	9	121	9	1	...	1	3	14	386	145	906	120	128	..	81	37	2,009
16	48	22	342	11	1	2	1	3	23	872	559	3,526	153	134	79	82	37	5,956

D.—Police 8.

DISMISSALS and Resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police of the Province of British Burma, during the years 1869, 1870 *and* 1871.

YEAR.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Per centage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in Column 1.			REMARKS.
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police	Municipal Police.	
	1			2			3			4			5			
1869 ..	5,638	..	344	302	..	..	658	..	23	1,076	..	62	30	..	24	
1870 ..	5,288	..	348	..	..	..	677	..	73	930	...	32	30	..	30	
1871 ..	5,356	..	579	..	..	...	363	..	58	971	..	27	24	..	14	

E. Military—1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871-72.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Total No. of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of the Force at the end of the year 1871.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.															Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	No. of Regiments, battalions or batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	No. of Men. Fighting Men.	No. of Men. Hired camp followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.			Native Commissioned Officers.			Non-Commissioned Officers.			Fighting Men.			Camp followers.			
Europeans. Artillery	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-5, 6-5, 23 and 4-5	18	17	..	24	358	273	417	7	8	..	..	..	40	0	0	17	0	0	8	0	0	27,68,700.
Europeans. Infantry	1,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-10 & 2-21st	..	54	..	120	1,759	75	415	6	0	..	..	..	28	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0	
Total	2,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	71	..	144	2,117	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Natives. Sappers	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	113	7	584	1	0	42	8	0	19	0	0	10	8	9	8	0	0	
Natives. Infantry	3,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14, 36, 12&37	..	35	63	189	2,786	123	415	6	0	142	8	0	19	0	0	10	8	0	8	0	0	
Total	3,194	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	65	194	2,899	130	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	
Grand Total	5,526	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	18	107	65	338	5,016	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Military.—2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871-72.

	ARM OF SERVICE.	EMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.							EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.						
		No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of out-posts, occupied.	Average number of men at H. Qs. of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average No. of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Europeans.	No. 2-5th Royal Artillery	None.	1	..	8	69	..	..	None.	64	298	..	2	630	..
	„ 4-5th Do. Do.		1	..	7	62	..	..		34·68	325·15	..	1	618	..
	„ 6-5th Do. Do.		1	..	9	62	..	..		91	274	..	1	576	..
	B 23rd Do. Do.		1	..	19	168	..	..		80	265	..	13	295	..
	2-10th Regiment		1	1	41	599	..	..		365	109·46	1·23	9	468	112
	2-21st Fusiliers		2	1	43	367	..	..		60 83	304·17	..	6	405	181
Natives.	Sapers and Miners		1	..	10	82	..	..		10	82	...	1	66	..
	12th Regiment N. I.		1	1	57	411	17	79		73	292	..	..	121	129
	14th Do. Do.		2	..	116	655	..	..		70	295	5	3	169	..
	36th Do. Do.		1	1	82	631	14	44		71	294	36	4	318	72
	37th Do. Do.		1	2	41	196	48	250		91¼	273¾	..	..	193	86

Military—3.

STATEMENT showing Religion, Races and Classes of Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1871-72.

	CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION, RACES, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
ACCORDING TO RELIGION.	Mahomedans	31 13/20	5 5 1/2	9¼ Stone.	The general caste of features is in accordance with the Caucasian branch to which they belong; in many, more especially amongst the lower castes, the low receding forehead, corresponding facial angle, and projecting facial bones, approach more towards the Negro type of countenance.
	Hindoos	32 9/12	5 6 1/4		
	Seikhs	..	..		
	Christians	30 11/12	5 5 7/8		
	Parsees	..	..		
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES.	Hindoostanees	30 1/3	5 6 1/6		
	Punjaubees	29 31/16	5 7 1/4		
	Afghans	..	..		
	Bolloochees	..	..		
	From W. Himalaya	...	..		
	From E. Himalaya	..	...		
	Bengalees..	27 1/2	5 6 3/8		
	From Mahratta Country ..	29 11/16	5 5 27/32		
	Telingas	32 3/4	5 6 5/20		
	Tamils	30 11/20	5 5 25/40		
	Canarese	..	..		
	Malabars	31 3/16	5 6 3/16		
HINDUS ACCORDING TO CASTE.	Brahmins	31 1/4	5 7 7/16		
	Rajpoots	30 2/5	5 6		
	Indo-Britains	30	5 6		

F. Marine—1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma, in the year 1871-72.

Arm of Service.		Total number of fighting officers and men: Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died: In action.	Died: Otherwise.	Died: Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of the year.	Detail of the force at end of the year: Number of Guns.	Number of men: European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	Average annual pay and allowance of each: European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	Total cost, including contingencies.
																		Rs.			Rs.
Sea Going..	European .. .	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	Sea Going.	11	8	2	1	..	73	From 1,200 to 4,200	600	720	..	196	1,25,464
	Native . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..		....	..	..	..	..	....
	Total .	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..													
River Going	European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	River Going	..	..	..	..	...	..	....	..	..	..	..	....
	Native	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.	....	..	..	..	..	....
	Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..													
Grand Total...		..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	Total..	11	8	2	1	..	73	.....	600	720	..	196	1,25,464

Marine—2

STATEMENT showing religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1871-72.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristic of each race and caste.
		Feet-inches.		
Mahomedans, Mussulmans (Chittagonians)	28	5 3	127 lbs.	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. Finance—1.

ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of British Burma, for the year 1871-72.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME. Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under Treaty and other engagements	Allowances to District and village officers and Enamdars and charitable grants.	Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Land Revenue	64,64,155	31,971	9,48,851	..	...	9,80,822	54,83,333	..
Forests	7,72,400	744	3,78,473	..	..	3,79,217	3,93,183	..
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	9,95,643	1,015	18,084	..	..	19,099	9,76,544	..
Tributes and Contribution from Native States	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Total Territorial ..	82,32,198	33,730	13,45,408	..	..	13,79,138	68,53,060	..
Income Tax	88,657	3,812	2,603	..	..	6,445	82,212	..
Customs	30,83,805	29,965	1,85,766	..	..	2,15,731	28,68,074	..
Salt .. Duty on imported ..	67,503	..	..	..	..	..	67,503	..
Salt .. Excise duty	51,503	..	4,574	..	..	4,574	46,929	..
Salt .. Government sales ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	32,91,468	33,807	1,92,943	..	..	2,26,750	30,64,718	..
Opium Export duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium Government sales ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Stamps	4,10,330	3,705	13,214	..	..	16,919	3,93,411	..
Post office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Justice Refund	1,71,929	24,183	..	..	..	24,183	1,47,746	..
Law and Justice Real Fines, &c..								
Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine Refund	55,659	1,980	..	..	..	1,980	53,679	..
Marine Real								
Interest Refund	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Interest Real	741	.	...	..	..	..	741	..
Military Refund..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Miscellaneous	8,201	17 1,906	..	..	.	1,923	6,278	..
Total Rs. ..	6,46,860	31,791	13,214	..	..	45,005	6,01,855	..
LOCAL FUNDS AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES.								
Provincial Services	32,39,353	..	..	..	..	...	32,39,353	..
Public Works Funds	5,93,809	..	.	..	..	..	5,93,809	..
Police Fund	2,51,050	..	..	..	..	..	2,51,050	..
Marine Fund	2,28,351	..	..	..	..	...	2,28,351	...
Charitable Fund	12,735	.	..	..	..	..	12,735	..
General Fund	4,850	..	..	..	..	..	4,850	..
Local &c. Total ..	43,30,148	..	..	...	..	..	43,30,148	..
Gross Receipts, Rs. ..	1,65,00,674	99,328	15,51,565	..	..	16,50,893	1,48,49,781	..

Finance—2.

ACCOUNT of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma, for the year 1871-72.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Last year.	AMOUNT. Present year or 1871-72.
Interest on Service Funds and other amounts	..	296
Civil and Political Establishments, &c.,	4,49,259	4,47,664
Judicial Charges	5,62,220	5,66,869
Military do.	..	..
Marine do.	2,41,612	198,563
Deficit Post office	..	...
Do. Electric Telegraph	..	..
Superannuation and Retired allowances	40,951	43,451
Public Works — Civil — New	..	..
Public Works — Civil — Repairs	..	..
Public Works — Military — New	...	..
Public Works — Military — Repairs	..	..
Ecclesiastical	41,838	40,932
Medical	66,223	66,440
Allotments for Provincial Services	..	28,38,913
Miscellaneous	65,493	61,578
Total Imperial	14,67,596	42,50,706
LOCAL FUNDS AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES.		
Provincial Services	18,14,119	29,68,027
Public Works Fund	6,29,851	8,52,608
Police Fund	1,94,613	1,96,878
Marine Fund	1,65,381	2,59,358
Charitable Fund	13,948	13,521
General Fund	24,231	23,548
Total Local	28,42,143	43,13,940
Grand Total Rs.	43,09,739	85,73,646
Surplus	..	...
Deficit	...	..

Finance.—3.

ACCOUNT of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma, for the year 1871-72.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	36,99,965	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	85,73,646
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1.	1,48,49,751	Loans, Railways and Interest	....
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways .. .	....	Charges on account of Service Funds	....
Do. of Service Funds	....	Advances	2,26,424
Re-payment of advances	2,11,753	Repayment of Deposits	5,60,352
Deposits	5,48,553	Do. Savings Bank Departments	4,913
Do. Savings Banks	11,825	Do. of Prize money	....
Prize Money	....	Cash Remittances	70,66,532
Sale of Waste Land	....	Remittances other Governments and Departments	1,03,03,977
Cash Remittances	70,72,941	Bills drawn by other Treasuries paid	8,95,438
Remittances other Governments and Departments	34,32,879	Bills drawn other Governments	69,834
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	9,28,389		
Bills drawn on other Governments	3,20,977		
Total Rupees ..	3,10,74,133		
Disbursements Rupees ..	2,77,01,116		
Cash Balance at the close of the year 1871-72 of Rupees ..	33,73,017	Total Rupees ..	2,77,01,116

B. 1.—Public Works.

***STATEMENT** shewing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, during the year* 1871-72.

DETAIL.		Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.							
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops	Rangoon ..	..	7,305	7,305			
	Prome ..	*19,862	..	19,862			
	Toungoo ..	30,044	3,577	33,621			
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops	Rangoon ..	2,620	..	2,620			
	Toungoo ..	4,000	..	4,000			
	Moulmein ..	..	10,508	10,508			
	Thayetmyo .	.	2,964	2,964			
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	Rangoon ..	17,590	8,810	26,400			
Works for European and Native Infantry combined	Toungoo ..	983	..	983			
Works of Fortification ..	Rangoon ..	28,729	..	28,729			
General Cantonment Works and Roads	Rangoon .	13,311	10,927	24,238			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs ..	..	30,657	45,524	76,181			
Total Military..		1,47,796	89,615	2,37,411	1,47,796	89,615	2,37,411
AGRICULTURAL.							
Sluices for Project No. 6		9,752	..	9,752			
Zaloon Embankment . ..		51,937	..	51,937			
Surveying and levelling from Kyantally Section, Henzada Embankment		752	..	752			
Inspection Bungalow with out-offices at the 12th mile of the Leymyethna section of the Henzada Embankment		1,972	..	1,972			
Nawoon and Leymyethna Embankment ..		1,25,148	..	1,25,148			
Repairs to breach in main Embankment at 18th mile, Project No. 6		..	6,470	6,470			
Repairs in the breach in Henzada Embankment at 59th mile, Project No. 6		..	1,664	1,664			
Annual Maintenance of Kyangyeen Embankment ..		..	4,026	4,026			
Annual maintenance of Myanoung and marginal Embankment		..	13,042	13,042			
Annual maintenance of Henzada and marginal Embankment		..	5,870	5,870			
Special repairs to Myanoung Embankment .		..	..	..			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs		6,198	3,396	9,594			
Total Agricultural .		1,95,759	34,468	2,30,227	1,95,759	34,468	2,30,227
CIVIL BUILDINGS.							
Buildings for the Revenue Department.. .		10,760	..	10,760			
Other Public Buildings .. .		6,367	..	6,367			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs		1,042	1,611	2,653			
Total Civil Buildings...		18,169	1,611	19,780	18,169	1,611	19,780
Total.		..	..	..	3,61,724	1,25,694	4,87,418
Establishment		..	..	..	..	..	1,16,070
Tools and Plant		..	..	..	..	...	4,056
Profit and Loss		..	..	..	..	..	245
Total Imperial Expenditure...		..	..	..	..	..	6,07,789

* Less 17,395, value of materials written back to "Stock."

B. 1.—Public Works.—*(Continued).*

***STATEMENT** shewing the Provincial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, during the year* 1871-72.

DETAIL.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice	42,775	783	43,558			
Buildings for the Revenue Department.. .	4,148	.	4,148			
Ecclesiastical (less contributions 378) .. .	6,227	..	6,227			
Educational ..	15,731	..	15,731			
Other Public Buildings (less Rs 48,000 debitable to Local Funds)	92,245	12,695	1,04,940			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs . ..	14,176	21,596	35,772			
Total Civil Buildings.	1,75,302	35,074	2,10,376	1,75,302	35,074	2,10,376
COMMUNICATIONS						
Road connecting the two cities of Rangoon and Pegu, 33¼ miles	38,504	10,783	49,287			
Pegu River Bridge	25,790	..	25,790			
Road from Rangoon to Prome and from thence to Meaday northward, 221 miles ..	69,190	58,212	1,27,402			
Bridges and Culverts on Ditto ..	1,03,310	.	1,03,310			
Road from Pegu to Toungoo	50,856		50,856			
Khaboung bridge on the Tantabeen road	9,636	..	9,636			
Road from Moulmein to Quamlah with branch line to Amherst (including bridging) . .	39,016	13,306	52,922			
Survey of road from Martaban to Thatone	2,940	.	2,940			
Tawa Creek bridge, Tavoy	5,778	..	5,778			
Hline Bony road, Moulmein	6,416	.	6,416			
Survey of road from Yuntoung to Toungoo ..	1,699		1,699			
Metalling Anoukpett Embankment road	2,402	..	2,402			
Reducing height and widening crest of Anoukpett Section of embankment, Myanoung Division .	3,046	.	3,046			
Maintenance of Provincial Roads, Akyab ..	.	3,956	3,956			
Ditto Ditto Moulmein .		5,013	5,013			
Ditto Ditto Rangoon .		3,990	3,990			
Re-metalling Nyoung been-zeik road, Moulmein .	.	3,386	3,386			
Repairs to Pyne-Kyan Creek..	.	510	510			
Maintenace of Toughoop road		10,525	10,525			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs .. .	8,762	11,713	20,475			
Total Communications	3,67,945	1,21,394	4,89,339	3,67,945	1,21,394	4,89,339
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Temporary Ware-houses for Custom House Wharf, Rangoon	14,947	.	14,947			
Oyster Reef Light house, Akyab .	1,27,842		1,27,842			
Two Gromes for protection of Civil Buildings, Toungoo	8,000		8,000			
Maintenance of Dallah Buildings, Rangoon ..	.	4,385	4,385			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs .. .	3,363	2,468	5,831			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements..	1,54,152	6,853	1,61,005	1,54,152	6,858	1,61,005
Total..	..	..	..	6,97,399	1,63,321	8,60,720
Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	1,88,212
Tools and Plant	.	.	..	.	..	7,160
Total Provincial Expenditure ..	..	..	.	..	..	10,56,09[illegible]

B. 2.—Public Works and C. Railways.

NONE.

D.—Embankments.

***STATEMENT** shewing the Area, Population and Revenue in each District, and the Area and Revenue of land brought under cultivation by Embankments.*

	Rangoon.				Bassein.				Myanoung.				Prome.				Thayetmyo.		
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71	1871-72	1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71	1871-72	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71	1871-72.	1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71	1871-72.	1868-69. 1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72
1. Cultivated area (exclusive of fallow land)....Acres ..	407,753	417,664	465,049	495,741	220,629	217,648	221,439	230,726	232,046	243,451	253,870	259,861	227,299	231,032	167,656	168,582	Included under Prome, of which it then formed a sub-division. Included under Prome, of which it then formed a sub-division.	187,338	79,773
2. Population.....No.	358,075	361,437	350,312	373,078	291,217	300,011	304,683	310,830	373,627	422,068	435,323	444,750	360,712	368,802	251,455	257,157		126,121	132,604
3. Land Revenue ..Rs.	8,09,005	8,28,917	9,10,347	9,63,804	3,59,425	3,56,411	3,63,202	3,70,971	3,67,981	3,86,792	4,03,508	4,09,792	2,01,440	2,04,561	2,20,652	2,21,377		56,003	56,013
4. Land assumed to be brought under cultivation by Embankments. Acres	..	..	Nil	....	....	....	Nil	..	17,846	19,255	21,647	22,628	10,105	12,719	17,103	17,420		....	....
5. Population of that area..... No.	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	...	*	*	....	....	....	....	....		....	....
6. Land Revenue of that area.....Rs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	29,558	31,864	35,800	37,388	13,669	17,324	23,760	24,417		....	....
7. The remaining land in the District Acres.	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	214,200	224,196	232,223	237,233	217,194	218,313	150,553	151,162		....	....
8. Total for the District Acres	407,753	417,664	465,049	495,741	220,629	217,648	221,439	230,726	232,046	243,451	253,870	259,861	227,299	231,032	167,656	168,582		187,338	79,773
9. Culturable land not cultivated..Acres.	....	....	....	4,088,359	....	....	....	491,318	....	....	....	1,895,279	....	....	...	482,894		....	635,198

Myanoung * * Population of the area brought under cultivation cannot be separated. The villages are generally closer to the leased tracts.

D.—Embankments.—(*Continued.*)

***STATEMENT** shewing the increase of Area on account of Embankments from* 1859-60 *to* 1871-72.

Number.	Name of Embankment.	By whom constructed.	Years	Acres.	Remarks.
1	Ah-nouk phet (including Henzada)	Government	1862-63	5,005	
			1863-64	1,127	
			1864-65	628	
			1865-66	32	
			1866-67	974	
			1867-68	112	
			1868-69	37	
			1869-70	280	
			1870-71	771	
			1871-72	149	
			Total	9,115	
2	Toung-bo-tayah	Government	1862-63	129	
			1863-64	283	
			1864-65	270	
			1865-66		
			1866-67	294	
			1867-68	573	
			1868-69	113	
			1869-70	233	
			1870-71	317	
			1871-72	191	
			Total	2,503	
3	Myanoung	Government . . .	1862-63	32	
			1863-64	14	
			1864-65	1,057	
			1865-66	2,239	
			1866-67	172	
			1867-68	675	
			1868-69	611	
			1869-70	601	
			1870-71	951	
			1871-72	427	
			Total.	7,079	
4	Kyan-gin.....	Government	1867-68	36	
			1868-69	42	
			1869-70	13	
			1870-71	119	
			1871-72	16	
			Total.	226	
5	Nyoung Gyoung	Government	1868-69	293	
			1869-70	16	
			1870-71	99	
			1871-72	39	
			Total..	447	
	Total of Government Embankment..		. ..	19,370	

D.—Embankments.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Name of Embankment.	By whom constructed.	Years.	Acres.	Remarks.
6	Dooyah.....	Private.....	1859-60	39	
			1860-61	71	
			1861-62	5	
			1862-63	179	
			1863-64	748	
			1864-65	69	
			1865-66	14	
			1866-67	220	
			1867-68	74	
			1868-69	84	
			1869-70	102	
			1870-71	181	
			1871-72	115	
			Total..	1,901	
7	Okpho	Private..	1863-64	90	
			1864-65	85	
			1865-66	318	
			1866-67	178	
			1867-68	383	
			1868-69	75	
			1869-70	66	
			1870-71	118	
			1871-72	45	
			Total..	1,358	
		Total of Private Embankment ..	....	3,259	
		GRAND TOTAL..	....	22,629	

D.—Embankments.—*(Continued.)*

***STATEMENT** shewing the increase of Revenue on account of Embankments from* **1859-60** *to* **1871-72.**

No.	Name of Embankment.	By whom constructed.	Years	Years. 1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	Grand Total amount	Remarks.
1	Ah-nouk-phet and Henzada.	Government ..	1862-63	.	.		8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	86,970	
			1863-64		.	.		1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790	16,110	
			1864-65					.	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	8,856	
			1865-66		.	.			.	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	4,088	
			1866-67					..	.		1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	7,416	
			1867-68		.			.		.		371	371	371	371	371	1,855	
			1868-69	..							.		64	64	64	64	256	
			1869-70	.	.		..		.					489	489	489	1,467	
			1870-71	.					.	.	.	.	.	..	1,343	1,343	2,686	
			1871-72	. .				.	.		.	.	. .	.	...	259	259	
			Total	.	.	.	8,697	10,487	11,594	12,178	13,414	14,785	13,249	14,338	15,681	15,940	1,29,963	
2	Toung-bo-tayah	Government ..	1862-63	..		. .	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	2,260	
			1863-64	. .	.	.	. .	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	4,455	
			1864-65	.	.	. ..	.	.	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	4,240	
			1865-66	.				.	. ..	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	3,052	
			1866-67	..	.	..	. .	..	. ..	. .	514	514	514	514	514	514	3,084	
			1867-68	.			.	...	. ..	. .	.	571	571	571	571	571	2,855	
			1868-69	. .	.	..	..	...	...	. .	.		170	170	170	170	680	
			1869-70	....	.		.	....	. ..	.	. ..	.	. .	583	583	583	1,749	
			1870-71	. . .	. . .			...	. ..	. . .	.		.. .	....	553	553	1,106	
			1871-72	. .	..	.	..	...	.	.	. .	. .	...	....	. . .	334	334	
			Total..	....	....	..	226	721	1,251	1,687	2,291	2,772	2,942	3,525	4,078	4,412	23,815	
3	Myanoung . ..	Government ..	1862-63	....	. . .	.	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	470	
			1863-64	....	....	..	.	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	198	
			1864-65	....	....	..	.	.. .	1,619	1,619	1,619	1,619	1,619	1,619	1,619	1,619	12,952	
			1865-66	....	....	. . .	...	....	....	3,326	3,326	3,326	3,326	3,326	3,326	3,326	23,282	

			1866-67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	710	710	710	710	710	710	4,260	
			1867-68	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	5,110	
			1868-69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	921	921	921	921	3,684	
			1869-70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	905	905	905	2,715	
			1870-71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,405	1,405	2,810	
			1871-72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	628	628	
			Total	..			47	60	1,685	5,014	5,724	6,746	7,667	8,572	9,977	10,605	56,109	
4	Kyan-gin ..	Government ..	1867-68		..				....	....	....	36	36	36	36	36	180	
			1868-69				....		....	....	....	....	43	43	43	43	172	
			1869-70							....	....	....	....	17	17	17	51	
			1870-71				....	....		....	....			....	124	124	248	
			1871-72							....	....	....	....	....	....	24	24	
			Total							....	..	36	79	96	220	244	675	
5	Nyoung Gyoung	Government	1868-69	..				..		....	..	....	512	512	512	512	2,048	
			1869-70	..	..					....	..			28	28	28	84	
			1870-71	....	..			..				..	..	..	174	174	348	
			1871-72	..						....	....	....	....		....	68	68	
			Total						..	..	....		512	540	714	782	2,548	
	Total of Government Embankments			....	....			8,970	11,277	14,533	18,879	21,334	23,339	25,049	27,071	30,670	31,983	213,110
6	Dooyah	Private	1859-60	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	1,118
			1860-61	..	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	1,488
			1861-62	..		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	99
			1862-63	..	..		313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	7,130
			1863-64	....	....	..	....	1,500	1,500	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	11,081
			1864-65	..			..	..	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	960
			1865-66		....		....			25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	175
			1866-67		..	....	....	....	....	....	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	2,130
			1867-68	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	148	148	148	148	148	148	740
			1868-69	....		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	147	147	147	147	147	588
			1869-70	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	177	177	177	531
			1870-71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	317	317	634
			1871-72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	201	201	
			Total	83	210	219	532	1,841	1,931	1,983	2,941	2,489	2,636	2,813	3,189	3,831	[illegible]	

D.—Embankments.—*(Continued.)*

No.	Name of Embankment.	By whom constructed.	Years	Years														Remarks.
				1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	Grand Total amount.	
7	Okpho	Private. . . .	1863-64	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	1,206	
			1864-65	. .	. .	. . .	.	. .	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	1,032	
			1865-66	. .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	743	743	743	743	743	743	743	5,201	
			1866-67	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	.	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	268	268	268	268	268	268	1,608	
			1867-68	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . .	.	. .	.	315	315	315	315	315	1,575	
			1868-69	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	.	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	120	120	120	120	480	
			1869-70	. . . .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	. . .	. .	.	106	106	106	318	
			1870-71	. .	. . .	. . .	.	. . .	.	. . . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	185	185	370	
			1871-72	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	74	74	
			Total..	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	134	263	1,006	1,274	1,589	1,709	1,815	2,000	2,074	11,864	
	Total of Private Embankments..		.	86	210	219	532	1,975	2,224	2,992	3,615	4,078	4,345	4,629	5,130	5,405	35,439	
		GRAND TOTAL..	. . . .	86	210	219	9,502	13,252	16,757	21,871	24,954	27,417	29,394	31,699	35,800	37,388	2,48,549	

D.—Agriculture.

1.—*Crops cultivated, in acres, actual or approximate.*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice	Other food grains	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton	Indigo	Fibres	Tobacco	Tea	Vegetable	All others.	Cocoanuts.	Betelnut.
Akyab	258,444	.	134	130	19	42		38	50		..	293	816
Ramree ..	86,822	.	1	1,611	1	65	50	1,289		347	.	..	292
Sandoway	25,730	.	776	87	490	1	70	1,705		218	..	..	..
N. Arakan	..									.	..	..	..
Rangoon .	171,360		134	.	107	0		0		3,850	23,190	..	..
Bassein ..	222,423	.	10	166	183	0		67	..	67	10,332	..	..
Myanoung .	220,126	4,860	10,621	..	3,595	293		2,959	.	8,803	13,455	..	...
Prome ..	152,032	..	553	24	1,775	0	..	2,266	..	617	24,859	..	..
Thayet .	62,713	..	13,073	..	5,954	0		4,383	.	875	16,803	..	..
Toungoo ..	29,711		217	72	162	0	..	89	..	1,083	75	..	..
Shwé-gyen ..	50,773	..	1	.	223	0		11	..	1,481	..	21	4,611
Amherst .	187,353	..	..	831	1,610	0	36	..		..	..	1,062	3,375
Tavoy ..	42,821	..	.	52	..	0		0		208	.	1,220	567
Mergui ..	25,713	..	2	176	1	6	.	59	.	..	...	123	756
Total .	1,836,021	4,860	25,502	3,179	14,120	412	156	12,856	50	17,540	87,714	2,719	10,417

D.—Agriculture.—*(Continued.)*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Pan vine.	Dhanee.	Durians.	Plantains.	Mixed fruit trees.	Products of Toungya cultivation.	Chillies.	Mergui.	Ground nuts	Mangoe	Mulberry.	Jack	Mixed Products.	Hemp.	Toungya.	Peas.	Mulberry Plant.	Mandar.
Akyab	362	7,323	..	1,410	7,406	..	2,051	..		.	..	.	1,353	109	1,483	.	..	..
Ramree	179	2,264		1,115	.	.	386			.	.	.	1,639	..	..	..	.	.
Sandoway	67	.	.	.	..	.	251		.	.	..	..	..	.	..	66	21	21
N. Arakan	..	.		..	..	..	..		.	..	..		..	..	..	.	..	..
Rangoon	.			.	.	.	..		.		..	.	.	..	..	.	.	..
Bassein	..			..	..	..	.		.	.		.	..	.	..	..	..	.
Myanoung					.		.			..	..		..	.	..	.	..	
Promo	.					..	..		..		..	.	..	..	..	.		..
Thayet	.		.		.	..	..			..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	.
Toungoo	..			.	830	156	2,912	..		121	18	13	..	..	..	..	..	.
Shwè-gyen	.	..	.		397	1,778	22,754	.	..		..	.	..	.	..	..	..	.
Amherst	654	4,307	171	1,433	10,989	7,458	...	..			..	..	1,749	..	..	..	.	..
Tavoy	223	3,123	1,192	471	1,312	7,384	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mergui	3	3,203	249	497	2,726	5,062	95	72	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	1,488	20,295	1,611	6,063	27,397	45,570	2,789	72	9	121	18	13	4,744	109	1,483	66	21	21

Stock—2.

DISTRICTS.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Buffaloes.	Gayals.	Oil and sugar mills.	Salt Boilers.	Elephants.
Akyab	111,767	15	152	1	6,170	7,577	3,199	42,913	12,033	89,616	..	105	..	..
Northern Arakan	..	.	..	..	Register not having been kept					..	..	..	..	..
Ramree	47,195	3	22	..	958	3,007	646	15,327	5,155	31,496	..	1,273	..	..
Sandoway	7,273	..	124	..	.	2,412	874	5,709	1,470	23,211	..	96	..	..
Rangoon	22,028	50	1,282	..	843	5,713	14,991	29,270	8,035	77,422	..	..	..	97
Bassein	52,138	..	1,334	2	2,134	27,097	15,610	22,856	15,619	98,245	..	..	..	21
Myanoung	87,631	..	1,756		1,068	12,253	53,120	39,871	3,767	71,221	..	..	..	133
Prome	82,816	..	681	.	679	10,[illegible]	20,556	29,445	1,500	19,702	..	..	..	24
Thayetmyo	67,090	..	238	.	413	6,962	10,302	19,024	1,028	9,656	..	..	..	4
Toungoo	6,182	..	208	..	329	2,253	3,479	6,008	495	8,521	..	..	..	140
Shwegyin	8,345	..	183		550	2,010	4,619	6,168	1,457	23,652	..	..	..	228
Amherst	31,471	6	677	2	1,195	3,768	4,020	19,100	5,373	52,893	..	..	..	305
Tavoy	3,009	..	23	..	595	762	354	2,957	1,058	27,024	..	..	..	83
Mergui	200	..	4	.	156	514	36	3,023	1,911	23,897	..	..	...	9
Total	529,654	74	6,524	5	15,081	85,458	144,026	211,264	60,421	551,566	..	1,474	..	1,049

Rates of Rent and Produce—3.

DISTRICTS.	Average Rent per Acre, for land suited for: Rice. R.	A.	P.	Wheat. R.	A.	P.	Inferior grains. R.	A.	P.	Indigo. R.	A.	P.	Cotton R.	A.	P.	Chillies. R.	A.	P.	Oil seeds. R.	A.	P.	Fibres R.	A.	P.	Sugar R.	A.	P.	Tobacco R.	A.	P.	All others. R.	A.	P.
Akyab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Arakan ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramree	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Sandoway	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Rangoon	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bassein	1	0	11	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	10	8	0	0	0	1	15	8	0	12	0	1	8	0
Myanoung	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	0
Prome	1	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	14	0
Thayetmyo	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
Toungoo	0	14	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
Amherst	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mergui	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Shwè-gyen	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Average..	1	10	6	0	0	0	1	6	6	1	15	2	1	5	3	1	5	0	1	8	6	2	2	6	2	9	3	1	4	5	1	3	7

DISTRICTS.	Average Produce of land per acre in lbs.: Rice. lbs	Wheat. lbs	Inferior food grains lbs.	Indigo. lbs	Cotton lbs	Chillies. lbs.	Oil seeds lbs	Fibres. lbs.	Sugar. lbs	Tobacco. lbs.	Tea. lbs	Vegetables lbs.	Miscellaneous. lbs.
Akyab	1,500	0	0	100	200	1,000	912	0	2,000	370	350	0	0
Northern Arakan ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramree	900	0	0	320	160	0	1,200	160	1,600	640	0	0	0
Sandoway	1,045	0	550	240	480	320	370	400	1,040	400	0	0	0
Rangoon	2,172	0	0	0	315	0	1,220	0	0	0	0	420	840
Bassein	1,600	0	0	0	83	0	392	0	860	70	0	0	0
Myanoung	2,500	0	0	400	210	0	560	0	0	280	0	0	1,000
Prome	2,513	0	0	0	214	0	550	0	0	280	0	0	0
Thayetmyo	900	0	0	0	730	0	450	0	0	910	0	0	0
Toungoo	1,400	0	0	0	210	0	560	0	0	280	0	0	0
Amherst	1,635	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	900	580	0	0	0
Tavoy	1,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mergui	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	292	0	0	0
Shwè-gyen	1,500	0	0	0	365	0	365	0	0	182	0	0	0
General Average..	1,563	0	550	265	352	660	660	280	1,209	390	350	420	920

E.—Produce—1.

Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.

DISTRICTS.	Price of Produce, per Maund of 80 lbs: Rice. R. A. P.	Wheat. R. A. P.	Linseed. R. A. P.	Hemp R.	Cotton, indigenous. R. A. P.	Sugar, refined and raw. R. A. P.	Salt. R. A. P.	Tobacco. R. A. P.	Indigo. R. A. P.	Cutch. R.	Cardamum. R.	Jute R. A. R.	Teel seed R. A. P.	Cocoanut oil R.	Earth oil R.	Gingerly Oil. R.	Teak Timber, per ton R.	Plough bullocks, each. R. A. P.	Sheep, each R. A. P.	Fish, per seer. R. A. P.	Iron, per maund. R. A. P.	Buffaloes, each. R. A. P.	Goats. R. A. P.	Cows and Bulls. R.	Gayals R.	Elephants. R.	Ponies, each. R.	Oxen. R.
Akyab	2 4 0	..	..	..	7 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 1	0 12 0	0 ..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Arakan	2 0 0	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	4 0 0	..	0 ..	..	..	4 0 0	..	70	..	..	40
Ramree	1 5 0	..	..	..	6 0 0	3 0 0	0 9 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 4	0 8 0	0 ..	..	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Sandoway	1 4 0	..	..	2 4 0	6 12 0	4 0 0	0 15 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	9 8 0	35 0 0	8 0 0	16 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon	2 12 0	5 0 0	3 10 1	..	7 7 0	8 0 0	2 1 1	13 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 1 0	12 0 0	1 4 1	12 10 0	63 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	2 6 0	3 9 0	6 0 1	..	6 8 0	13 6 0	0 12 1	5 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 1 0	15 0 0	1 8 1	16 0 0	90 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanoung	2 4 0	..	3 0 1	..	5 14 0	..	1 8 1	9 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 1 0	8 0 0	1 3 1	..	90 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prome	2 4 0	2 1 0	7 14 1	..	..	..	1 6 1	6 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 1 0	15 0 0	1 8 1	..	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thayetmyo	2 5 4	2 6 0	3 5 4	..	4 6 1	4 6 0	1 2 6	8 12 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 1 0	16 0 0	1 4 1	9 14 0	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	1 7 1	..	..	..	4 9 0	5 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3 0	..	..	..	..	45 1 0	10 0 0	1 8 1	..	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,000	150	..
Shwè-gyen	2 0 1	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	1 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 1 0	..	1 2 1	40 0 0	60 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	..	900	80	..
Amherst	2 8 1	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	15 8 0	10 0 0	0 14 1	..	..	..	3 25 1	4 0 5	0 0 8	2 10	40	..	..	60 1 0	5 0 0	1 10 1	5 0	80 0 0	7 8 0	..	..	..	1,200	175	..
Tavoy	2 0 1	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	0 9 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 1 0	..	1 4 1	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	800	..	..
Mergui	1 8 1	..	4 8 0	..	3 0 0	8 12 0	3 2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 1 0	..	1 4 1	5 8 0	60 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Average	2 0 3	3 1 5	4 4 2	6	6 6 8	6 7 9	1 5 10	8 0 8	6 13 4	8	25 1	1 0 4	1 6 8	2 10	40	50	15 0	9 7 3	0 5 2	13 2 8	62 9 0	6 5 8	16 70			975	135	40

Labour—2.

DISTRICTS.	WAGES, PER DIEM. Skilled.			Unskilled.			Cart, per day.			Camel, per day.	Donkeys per score, per day	Ponies per score, per day.			Elephants per day.			Buffaloes, per day.			Bullocks, per day.		
	Rs	As	P.	Rs	As	P	Rs	As.	P.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	As	P	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Akyab	2	0	0	5 As to 1 Re			1	4	0			10	0	0	...			..			..		
Northern Arakan		..		0	4	0		.					..		..			..			..		
Ramree	1	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	.		20	0	0	...			..			..		
Sandoway	0	12	0	5 As to 8 As			1	0	0	..		10	0	0	..			..			..		
Rangoon	1	0	0	0	7	4	1	10	0			20	3	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Bassein	1	8	0	0	12	0	3	0	0			20	0	0	.			..			..		
Myanoung	1	4	0	0	8	0	1	8	0			20	0	0	..			..			..		
Prome	1	0	0	0	8	0	1	4	0		.	33	0	0	..			..			..		
Thayetmyo	1	8	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	..	.		..		..			..			..		
Toungoo	2	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	.	..	60	0	0	..			..			..		
Shwè-gyin	0	12	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	.	.	10	0	0	.			..			..		
Amherst	1	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	.	..	40	0	0	..			..			..		
Tavoy	1	4	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	.	..	7	8	0	..			..			..		
Mergui	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	..	..	10	0	0	..			..			..		
General Average ..	1	4	4	0	8	1	1	10	0	..	..	20	10	9	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

F.—Mines and Quarries.

	Where situated.	Mineral Produce.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
HAMREE DIST.	Ramree ..	Limestone	9 .	According to demand.	Demand limited.
BASSEIN DISTRICT.	Kyouk-bau ..	Do.	1 ..	According to demand.	The Limestone is nearly exhausted in this Quarry.
	Thamendara ..	Do.	The Quarry is worked here and there on the Limestone hills	Do.	
	Nayassangyee ..	Do.	The Quarry is worked here and there, on the range of Limestone boulders, extending from the Kyouk-pyoo creek on the south to Lay Pyouk on the north		
PROME DISTRICT.	Padoung, situated some ten or twelve miles from the River bank.	Earth-oil wells	3 wells ..	Not known.	
THAYETMYO DISTRICT.	Thaidaw Circle	Limestone	Taken from side of hill 50 Cubits Ilteoo-deing (Lime hill) range, a few miles below the town of Thayetmyo	About 55,000 baskets equal to 10 Viss or 55½ lbs. per basket or 550,000 Viss the 55,000 baskets or 8½ tons.	
	Thanbyeng Circle	Petroleum (earth-oil)	One well four wells non productive	200 Viss.	
	Padouk-beng Village situated about 8 miles west of Thayetmyo.	Do.	2 wells ..	100 Viss.	
MERGUI DISTRICT.	Pakchan .	Tin	1 ..	Unknown.	
	Maleween ..		1 .		
	Lokepyin		1 ..		
	Kyoung Tanoung .		1 ..		
	Maronone in Lenya.		1 ..		
	Little Tenasserim .		1 .		
	Kalathonco .		1 .		
	Ya Gnau .		1 .		
	Tawah		1 ..		
	Tha Hlaya'eng .	Coal.			
	Tenasserim river .				
	Thamee Hla river .	Lime			These are not worked.
	Mingyee Island .	Lead			
SHWE-GYEN DISTRICT.	Kaukeedeo ..	Lead Galena			
	Thaek-amoodo .				
	Thaipawdo .				
	Lawmeckch ..	Lead & Tin			
	Gnai Thay				
	Zeenbong hills and Moung Choung				
	Ban thee ko ..	Antimony			
	Thanseik ..	Iron			
	Pyot Kho and Teung Neol gyee hills	Coals			Do.
	Thayet Pendat	Gold			
	Bangalab and stream that flows into the Shwe-gyen river				
TORNGOO DISTRICT.	On the Eastern Karen hills.	Antimony		Unknown.	

G.—Manufactures.

DESCRIPTION.	Class of Manufacture.														
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool	Other Fibres.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	Rice.	Tea.	Spirits.	Oil.	Sugar.	Salt.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories	..	..	..	.		14	4	2	..	22	1	2	114	..	..
Number of Private looms or small works	4,007	78,036		37	1	214	32[illegible]	29	25	28,382	.	..	524	234	7,200
Number of workmen in large works. Males..	..	..	.	..		1,256	400	30	..	5,554	..	10	50	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Females	4	305	.	..		..	..	.	..	750	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent Artizans .	1,513	97,543		536	10	1,668	2,030	217	3,362	47,054	..	..	2,323	519	1,551
Number of European Superintendents in large works	..	1	..	.	1	13	4	1	..	32	1	..	...	..	..
Value of block in large works .. .. Rupees. ..	190	6,090	..	.	..	6,75,000	1,75,000	15,000	..	15,00,000	..	15,500	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works .. Rupees....	5,520	64,448	..	1,400	..	1,00,600	1,01,800	25,000	..	93,80,519	9,16,000	41,212	12,540	248	1,33,320

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

DESCRIPTION	CLASS OF MANUFACTURE.																		
	Gold and Silver.	Rosary.	Stone and Brick.	Pottery	Clothes.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Umbrellas	Artificial Flowers	Bakers.	Dyers.	Carpenders.	Blacksmiths & Trunsmiths.	Carvers and gilders	Painters.	Steam Saw Mills & Saw-pits	Cigar Manufacturers.	Torch Manufacturers.	Silkworm reavers.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..
Number of Private looms or small works . ..	225	.	..	367	121	97	78	56	20	4	7	..	177	6	13	1,574	50	..	..
Number of workmen in large works { Males ..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..		..		..	..	.	..	637	.	..	..
Number of workmen in large works { Females		..	.	..		..	..	..	.		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent Artizans	1,961	90	.	2,462	211	422	348	276	75	60	8	910	627	6	105	3,507	50	1,000	125
Number of European Superintendents in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Value of block in large works.. .. Rupees...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,45,000	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works Rupees....	55,661	1,900	..	78,161	10,371	800	5,291	5,661	4,717	720	..	1,200	2,640	..	210	32,00,000	1,000	3,000	2,812

Trade.

STATEMENT showing the principal articles of Export entered at the Sea Custom Houses of British Burma, during the year 1871-72.

Number	ARTICLES	Unit of weight or number.	To Home or Internal Ports, subject to the Government of India, but excluding the Straits and Aden and the Ports of British Burma.		To Foreign or External Ports not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden		To Ports within the Territory of British Burma.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees	Quantity.	Value Rupees.
1	Cotton, raw	Maunds .	12,264	1,70,704	168,660	29,11,196	1,250	6,636	182,192	30,97,536
2	Cutch	Do	83,043	4,35,717	144,259	7,04,590	3,114	19,923	230,416	11,60,228
3	Hides	Number .	14,889	15,412	2,22,094	5,19,144	5,550	7,268	312,542	5,44,904
4	Horns	Do ..	733	244	80,170	39,771	1,[illegible]	313	82,539	40,328
5	Ivory	Maunds .	153	46,559	48	13,811	11	1,000	212	61,370
6	Jade Stones	Do .	3	1,[illegible]	2,309	4,55,185	5[illegible]	3,045	3,126	4,59,430
7	Petroleum	Do	31,194	9[illegible],542	13,785	16,902	26,[illegible]14	94,297	70,993	2,07,091
8	Rice and Paddy	Tons	22,234	8,98,681	463,091	199,52,204	256	8,306	487,162	207,69,191
9	Stones, precious	Rupees ..	.	3,12,233	..	1,585	...	6,316	..	3,20,434
10	Stick-lac	Maunds .	10,885	1,02,913	405	38,644	374	6,287	11,664	1,72,844
11	Timber	Tons .	42,340	24,4[illegible],539	42,534	29,22,479	2,666	1,46,102	87,545	55,12,100
12	Tobacco	Maunds ..	525	14,423	286	13,9[illegible]9	25,881	3,01,687	26,692	3,30,024
13	All other articles not enumerated above ..	Rupees ..	..	10,44,025	..	3,96,211	..	36,86,458	..	51,26,694
			..	55,63,355	..	279,51,191	..	42,87,628	..	378,02,174
14	Treasure.									
	a. for Government . ..	Rupees ..	..	..	..	904	..	4,51,700	..	4,52,604
	b. for Private Parties	Do ..	..	24,05,596	..	1,62,937	..	15,46,665	..	41,15,198
	Total Rupees...		..	79,68,951	..	281,15,032	..	62,85,993	..	423,69,976

Trade.—*(Continued.)*

***STATEMENT** showing the principal Articles of Import entered at the Sea Custom Houses of British Burma, during the year* 1871-72.

Number.	ARTICLES.	Unit of weight or number.	From home or Internal Ports, subject to the Government of India but excluding the Straits and Aden, and the Ports of British Burma.		From Foreign or External Ports, not subject to the Government of India but including the Straits and Aden		From Ports within the Territory of British Burma.		Total.		Grand Total of Exports and Imports.
			Quantity.	Value Rupees	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	
1	Betelnut	Maunds .	146,650	9,66,693	17,498	51,224	11,925	83,720	179,473	11,00,637	
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn .. .	lbs .	910,052	9,28,196	2,368,183	24,79,782	214,856	2,53,677	3,493,091	36,61,655	
3	Crockery-ware	Rupees .	..	14,064	.	1,84,471	..	28,856	.	2,27,591	
4	Cutlery	do. .	..	1,34,717	.	17,812	..	22,354	..	1,74,883	
5	Gunny bags	Number ..	5,444,414	17,17,329	33,075	10,743	224,495	82,586	5,721,964	18,10,458	
6	Hardware	Rupees ..	..	3,51,243	.	12,630	.	24,163	..	3,88,036	
7	Piece Goods, Cotton.. .. .	Pieces ..	476,134	1,46,152	1,331,883	40,10,566	209,981	8,07,525	2,018,295	67,34,243	
8	Do. Silk	do. .	494,653	16,51,367	224,153	12,14,440	89,786	5,86,481	718,592	34,54,228	
9	Do. Woollen .. .	do.	19,439	3,49,961	155,793	4,40,827	3,946	1,02,432	179,178	8,83,720	
10	Silk, raw	lbs. ..	4,650	28,746	13,824	5,08,552	8,567	21,777	139,986	5,59,075	
11	Spirituous Liquors .. .	Gallons ..	9,114	62,753	54,840	3,59,070	2,908	27,737	66,862	4,49,560	
12	Wines, Beer, &c.	do. .	15,199	62,460	326,498	6,01,481	13,400	50,184	354,917	7,14,225	
13	Sugar	Maunds ..	7,018	85,400	19,149	1,68,856	16,771	39,696	42,938	2,93,952	
14	Tobacco	do ..	110,269	13,07,821	820	34,202	20,734	2,50,673	131,923	15,92,696	
15	All other articles not enumerated above.	Rupees ..	..	36,52,685	..	39,78,295	..	19,04,120	..	95,35,100	
			..	132,29,727	..	140,72,611	..	42,86,521	..	315,79,859	
16	Treasure										
	a. for Government	Rupees .	.	3,00,000	..	..	..	13,29,000	..	16,29,000	
	b. for Private Parties .. .	do. ..	.	77,08,562	..	4,77,527	..	8,12,348	..	89,98,377	
	Total Rupees ..		..	212,29,229	..	145,50,138	...	64,27,869	..	422,07,236	845,77,612

Trade.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the principal Articles of Export entered at the Inland Custom Houses in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1871-72.

Number.	ARTICLES	Unit of weight or number.	THAYETMYO		TOUNGOO.		TOTAL.	
			Quantity.	Value Rupees	Quantity	Value. Rupees.	Quantity	Value Rupees.
1	Betelnut	Maunds	37,389	2,67,192	10,070	1,15,159	47,459	3,82,351
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs.	15,80,181	17,03,793	16,757	19,851	1,596,938	17,23,644
3	Crockery-ware	Rupees	..	1,29,494	..	2,751	..	1,32,245
4	Ngapee, dried fish &c.	Maunds	3,73,381	17,36,120	22,085	1,83,368	395,466	19,19,488
5	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces	4,28,254	18,96,117	28,181	1,05,584	456,435	20,01,701
6	Do. Silk	do ..	92,974	11,[illegible]	7,496	50,948	100,470	12,19,312
7	Do. Woollen . . .	do .	..	2,95,496	6,020	6,229	..	3,01,725
8	Rice and Paddy	Tons .	56,993	16,74,857	220	5,227	57,123	16,80,084
9	Salt	Maunds ..	3,07,000	3,20,073	27,100	67,337	334,100	3,87,410
10	Silk raw	lbs. .	1,11,148	7,79,164	2,121	12,043	113,269	7,91,207
11	All other articles not enumerated above..	Rupees .	..	15,23,459	.	88,882	..	16,12,341
	Total Rupees..		..	114,85,129	..	6,66,379	..	121,51,508

Trade.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles of Import, entered at the Inland Custom Houses in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1871-72.

Number.	ARTICLES.	Unit of weight or number	THAYETMYO.		TOUNGOO.		TOTAL.		Grand Total of Exports and Imports.
			Quantity.	Value Rupees	Quantity	Value Rupees.	Quantity	Value Rupees.	
1	Cotton, raw	Maunds	152,204	17,01,070	485	2,860	152,689	17,04,530	
2	Cutch	do	79,951	3,47,[illegible]	17,615	[illegible],865	97,566	4,11,401	
3	Gram	do.	90,911	1,[illegible],262	274	1,159	90,585	1,66,561	
	Wheat	do	3,818	9[illegible],385	21	90	33,839	93,475	
4	Hides, Bullock and Buffalo	Number	180,284	1,82,094			180,284	1,82,094	
5	Jaggery and Molasses	Maunds	267,051	7,66,549	4,151	23,094	271,202	7,89,643	
6	Lacquered ware	Rupees		1,84,057	..	38,522	..	2,22,579	
7	Metal ware of sorts	do.		72,427	..	6,894	..	79,321	
8	Petroleum	Maunds	141,364	6,12,854	26	200	141,390	6,13,054	
9	Piece goods Cotton	Pieces	348,252	3,98,972	29,179	29,906	377,031	4,28,878	
10	Do. Silk	do	89,403	6,86,434	12,201	92,629	101,604	7,79,063	
11	Pomes	Number	85	9,447	950	79,953	1,035	89,400	
12	Rough Jade Stone	Maunds	2,237	1,88,491	..	..	2,237	1,88,491	
13	Sessamum oil	do.	13,501	8,77,010	3,099	32,004	96,600	9,09,014	
14	Stick-lac	do	2,147	26,449	10,968	1,46,[illegible]89	13,115	1,73,[illegible]49	
15	Stones precious	Rupees	..	98,097	..	2,795	.	1,00,862	
16	Tea dry and pickled	Maunds	24,482	2,20,510	1,097	12,670	25,579	3,23,180	
17	Timber	Tons	204	68,467	3,840	1,53,100	4,104	1,91,567	
18	Tobacco	Maunds	23,588	93,914	673	3,301	24,261	97,215	
19	All other articles not enumerated above	Rupees	..	32,42,342	..	2,52,511	..	34,94,853	
	Total Rupees		.	101,05,868	...	9,42,462	..	110,48,330	231,99,838

Trade.—*(Concluded.)*

ABSTRACT Statement of the value of Exports and Imports, Seaborne and Inland, during the year 1871-72, with the amount of Duty realized thereon.

NAME OF CUSTOM HOUSE.	To and from Home or Internal Ports, subject to the Government of India, but excluding the Straits and Aden, and the Ports of British Burma.		To and from Foreign or External Ports, not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden.		To and from Ports within the Territory of British Burma.		Total.		Total Value.	Amount of duty realized.	Total value in previous year.	Total duty in previous year.
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Akyab	7,34,140	62,93,039	41,97,697	1,17,857	5,28,321	12,26,757	54,60,168	76,37,644	1,30,97,812	5,26,533	1,32,97,164	6,78,035
Kyouk-Phyoo	5,312	11,000	3,650	....	3,23,065	13,400	3,31,997	24,400	3,56,367	696	1,18,897	2,434
Total ...	7,39,452	63,04,039	42,01,347	1,17,857	8,51,386	12,40,157	57,92,165	76,62,044	1,34,54,179	5,27,229	1,34,16,061	6,80,469
Rangoon	53,25,745	130,67,395	171,14,432	134,09,007	40,42,966	6,31,647	264,81,143	271,68,049	5,36,52,192	19,59,292	4,82,74,342	16,84,916
Bassein	26,226	38,316	21,11,990	1,22,584	8,607	59,835	21,46,823	2,20,735	23,67,558	2,88,788	25,68,367	2,20,897
Thayetmyo	....	....	....	....	....	....	114,55,120	101,05,868	2,15,90,997	....	2,20,75,820	....
Total ..	53,51,971	131,05,711	192,26,422	135,91,591	40,52,573	6,91,482	401,16,085	374,94,652	7,76,10,747	22,48,080	7,29,18,529	19,05,813
Moulmein	18,75,136	18,19,488	44,98,232	5,48,132	8,34,073	40,71,859	72,67,441	64,39,479	1,36,46,920	3,03,840	1,23,87,951	1,[illegible],276
Tavoy	....	....	1,17,767	1,25,057	2,72,925	2,23,514	3,90,692	4,18,570	8,09,262	19,711	6,04,422	20,081
Mergui	2,392	....	71,264	97,502	2,75,098	2,00,857	3,48,742	2,98,359	6,47,101	6,145	6,69,245	6,247
Toungoo	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,66,379	9,42,462	16,08,841	....	13,34,274	....
Total ...	18,77,528	18,19,488	46,87,263	8,40,690	13,32,084	44,96,230	86,15,254	80,98,870	1,67,12,124	3,29,696	1,50,55,892	2,25,704
Grand Total by Sea and Land	79,68,951	212,29,229	281,15,032	145,50,138	62,85,993	64,27,805	545,21,484	532,55,566	10,77,77,050	31,05,005	10,13,93,482	28,11,986

Then another consideration which must be borne in mind with reference to the trade between this and China is this: the rice most sought after for shipment to the East is the comparatively soft-grained rice, Nga-kyouk and Mee-doung, grown in the interior, while the rice sent to Europe from Rangoon is the Nga-tsain, a hard-grained rice, grown within the influence of tidal streams. The former kinds of rice are those chiefly exported from this to Upper Burma, so that really the amount available for export to China depends mainly on the trade with Upper Burma. These soft-grained rices though they will bear export to China, deteriorate rapidly in transit and will not bear shipment to Europe, and this probably is the explanation of the low rates fetched by Saigon and Bangkok rice in Europe. If our sales to Upper Burma are very large, there is little of the soft-grained rice for export; if, on the other hand, the Upper Burma markets are, as at present, well stocked, there is a considerable balance available at rates which will permit of shipment to the East.

Difference between the kinds of rice sent to China and that shipped to Europe.

If demand for Upper Burma is large there is but little rice for export to China.

405. There is probably no better indication of the opinions of those most competent to form an opinion on the stability and prospects of the rice trade, than the extent to which mercantile houses are prepared to risk their capital in erecting expensive mills with all the best steam machinery for cleaning rice. From the annexed table it will be seen that while in 1867 there were three such mills in Burma, there were in 1869 thirteen and in 1872 twenty-six mills. When it is remembered that a first class mill will cost something like £30,000, an idea of the amount of capital which is now being sunk in the trade can be formed.

Great increase in number of rice mills of late years.

Number of steam rice mills in British Burma.

Years.	Arakan.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Total.
1867 ..	..	2	1	3
1868 ..	1	6	1	8
1869 ..	1	11	1	13
1870 ..	1	17	2	20
1871 ..	1	17	3	21
1872 ..	2	18	6	26

Statement shewing shipments of rice during the last ten years.

406. The following statement gives the shipments from British Burma during the past ten official years :—

Years.	Arakan	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Tenasserim.	Total British Burma.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons
1862-63 .	115,175	108,913	38,639	21,501	284,228
1863 64 ..	152,086	170,077	39,366	16,113	378,241
1864 65 .	121,077	259,270	64,225	25,046	469,618
1865 66 .	120,372	202,125	62,619	40,951	426,197
1866-67	81,391	107,858	26,690	32,162	248,101
1867 68	97,876	163,142	37,160	27,735	325,913
1868-69	111,102	244,510	60,549	29,858	446,109
1869 70	69,185	181,964	51,063	27,429	329,641
1870-71 .	1[illegible]3,571	220,101	44,291	42,038	440,001
1871-72 ..	105,894	265,613	55,274	60,381	487,162

Decrease in shipments from Arakan

407. Arakan is the only division in which a falling off took place in the year under review as compared with the year immediately preceding, but this is more a matter of detail as to time than an actual decrease in the shipments for the season, as the exports during the first quarter of the financial year 1872-73 were upwards of 31,000 tons in excess of those for the same quarter in 1871-72. The crop in Arakan was exceedingly good, and in consequence prices were kept by the merchants at a very moderate figure. The shipments from Pegu showed a large increase. The harvest appears to have been generally satisfactory, notwithstanding the heavy inundations which prevailed in July and August 1871, whereby much land, especially in the Myanoung district, was placed out of cultivation ; prices were very moderate, and it is hoped the results have been satisfactory to shippers. Certainly the prolongation of the season far into the rains would seem to warrant such an expectation. In Tenasserim (Moulmein) the increase was also very satisfactory, and the total results of the year were almost one-third more than in any other year of the decade.

Large increase in shipments from Pegu and Tenasserim

Shipments to Indian and Provincial Ports about the same ; but large increase in shipments to Foreign Ports

408. The shipments to the Indian and Provincial ports were about the same in the year of review as in that immediately preceding, the decrease being 867 tons only. To the Foreign ports however, there was a

very large increase, the exports in 1870-71 having been 415,664 tons and in 1871-72, 463,691 tons. The largest comparative increase was to the Straits and China, the quantities being 62,240 tons and 106,514 tons respectively, but the shipments to Europe showed an improvement of 3,754 tons, and still further progressed as the season of 1872 advanced, the shipments in the first quarter of 1872-73 having been 217,101 tons, against 116,627 tons in April, May and June 1871, and 152,552 tons during the same months in 1870.

Satisfactory condition of the rice trade.

409. On the whole therefore, the rice trade of the Province may be said to be in a satisfactory condition. Shipments to Europe, the great mart for the grain, are increasing year by year, yet the prices in the local markets are kept moderate, and as there are generally good harvests, and more land is being brought under cultivation every year, both producer and purchaser appear to be satisfied. The demand for the grain in Europe is no doubt almost unlimited if it can be delivered at a sufficiently low price, and there seems no reason to doubt that it will be possible to continue the shipments of rice at prices sufficiently low to remunerate the shippers, and to leave a fair profit to the cultivators.

Increase in the timber trade.

410. It is satisfactory to observe, that the trade in *timber* has changed from a decrease to an increase, the shipments during the year of report and the previous one having been 87,545 tons of the value of £551,210, and 81,029 tons of the value of £484,219, respectively, an increase of 6,516 tons and of £66,991, with an enhanced declared value per ton of about 6*s*. From Arakan the exports were 52 tons against 296 tons; from Pegu 30,286 tons against 26,468 tons; and from Tenasserim 57,207 tons against 54,292 tons: whilst the shipments to the Indian ports were 42,340 tons against 47,197 tons; to Foreign ports 42,539 tons against 32,832 tons; and to Provincial ports 2,666 tons against 1,000 tons—the exports to Europe thus showing the greatest improvement.

Improved arrangements for the government of the Salween Tracts.

411. In the last month of the year, improved arrangements for the government of the Salween Tracts, which include the whole of the Yonzaleen, with the western bank of the Salween from Kaukariet to the British boundary in latitude 18° 38′, were initiated by forming this portion of the country into a separate district and placing a special officer in charge. It is hoped that by this means a much closer supervision will be exercised over this disturbed tract, and that in course of time dacoity which has been so rife there, and so detrimental to the traffic in timber, will be reduced to a minimum. It is further hoped that the officer in charge by bringing his influence to bear on the hitherto lawless petty officials who, as the alleged representatives of the Chiefs of Western Karennee and Zimme, range the left bank of the Salween and its eastern tributaries, may be able to mitigate at least the bad treatment received at their hands by the Foresters working in that part of the country. The reports of the current year show that the policy thus introduced has already been successful beyond all expectation.

Policy thus introduced already successful.

Quantity and value of cotton exported by Sea.

412. The shipments of *cotton* showed a most extraordinary increase as compared with previous years, the quantity having been 182,192 maunds, against 98,163 maunds in 1870-71, and an aggregate of 211,127 maunds in the preceding four years. Five-sixths of the quantity exported during the year under review were received from Upper Burma, mostly no doubt, from the King's Agents in payment for machinery and other articles contracted for by European merchants. The shipments to Indian ports fell off greatly, only 12,264 maunds having been sent to those ports, against 27,084 maunds in 1870-71. To Foreign ports however, chiefly to Europe, the demand for the Straits and China having been considerably less than in the previous year, 168,669 maunds were shipped in the year of report against 68,109 maunds in the year preceding. With the inter-provincial ports there was also a decreased trade, 1,259 maunds only against 2,970. The imports from Ava increased by 79,977 maunds.

413. There was a slight increase in the quantity of *cutch* exported, but a decrease in the declared value, the shipments in 1870-71 having been 226,609 maunds of the value of £120,299, and in 1871-72, 230,416 maunds valued at £116,022. The shipments of cutch to the Indian, Foreign and Provincial ports were about the same as those in the previous year, those to India having been 2,445 maunds less, those to Europe and the Eastern ports 4,822 maunds more, and those to the Provincial ports 1,430 maunds in excess. In the quantity of cutch imported from Upper Burma during the year there was a falling off of 20,308 maunds as compared with 1870-71, but in value a slight increase took place. The manufacture within British territory must therefore have greatly increased, and this was no doubt due to many of those formerly engaged in the manufacture beyond the frontier having crossed over and resumed their work in Thayet and Toungoo. Cutch.

414. The imports of *betelnut* showed a very large falling off both in quantity and value, the trade for the two years having been 201,911 maunds valued at £152,663, and 179,473 maunds valued at £110,063. At the same time the exports to Upper Burma increased to the extent of 5,435 maunds, with a decrease in value of £10,997. It would appear that the local markets were overstocked by the large importations in 1869-70 and 1870-71, and that prices have been reduced in consequence. Betelnut.

415. The trade in *cotton twist and yarn* fell off to the extent of 1·49 per cent in quantity, but increased by a trifling sum in value, which shews that prices were well sustained. The figures for the two years are as follows:— Cotton twist and yarn.

		lbs.		£.
1870-71	...	3,545,943		364,911
1871-72	...	3,493,091		366,165
	Decrease	52,852	Increase	1,254

416. Into the Arakan division 227,095 lbs. were imported in the latter year, against 220,528 in the former; into Pegu 2,937,905 lbs. against 2,987,440 lbs., the exports to Upper Burma having been 1,596,938 lbs. and 2,019,036 lbs. respectively; and into Tenasserim 328,091 lbs. against 337,975 lbs. The imports from India again decreased considerably *viz*: from 1,087,178 lbs. in 1870-71, to 910,052 lbs. in 1871-72; whilst those from Foreign ports increased from 2,245,734 lbs. in the former year to 2,368,183 lbs. in the latter. The transactions between the Provincial ports varied but slightly. The market in Rangoon appears to have been pretty steady throughout the year with a slightly improved position towards its close.

Increase in importation of Gunny bags.

417. Consequent on the increased demand for grain a larger importation of *gunny bags* took place than in any previous year; 5,721,964 bags were imported in the year of report of the value of £181,045, whilst in the previous year 4,296,032 only were imported, the value being £133,756. The imports into Arakan were in the former year 1,182,924 bags valued at £37,234, and in the latter 1,324,400 of the value of £40,577; into Pegu 3,996,010 of the value of £125,188, and 2,656,262 of the value of £82,477, respectively; and into Tenasserim 543,030 valued at £18,623, and 315,370, valued at £10,702. The trade was of course almost exclusively with Calcutta where gunny-cloth is manufactured in enormous quantities both in private mills and in the jails.

All descript of piece-goo shewed an increase.

418. All descriptions of *piece-goods* showed an increase in the year of report—cotton to the extent of 19·10 per cent in quantity, and 12·38 per cent in value; silk 100·34 per cent in quantity and 52·63 per cent in value; and woollen 324·18 per cent in quantity and 16·49 per cent in value. A much larger number of pieces of all the principal kinds was cleared through the Custom houses during the year of report than in previous years, with the exception of 1868, although the markets for cotton

and woollen goods appear to have been quiet; silk goods however sold briskly, especially at the time of the "Htee" festival in Rangoon. The great increase in the imports of the latter would seem to indicate that the people are now better able to afford to purchase these goods than formerly.

419. The following statement gives the statistics of trade in manufactured *cotton* goods during 1870-71 and 1871-72 :— Statistics of trade in cotton goods.

Divisions.	1870-71.		1871-72		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Pieces.	Value £	Pieces.	Value £	Pieces.	Value £.	Pieces.	Value £.
Arakan. ..	153,259	79,159	211,534	95,542	58,275	16,383	..	..
Pegu. ..	1,256,753	429,843	1,532,924	482,734	276,171	52,891	..	..
Tenasserim.	284,505	90,200	273,837	95,117	,,	4,917	10,668	..
Total .	1,694,517	599,202	2,018,295	673,423	Net increase 323,778	74,291	.	..

420. Of *silk* goods the imports were in 1870-71, 358,680 pieces valued at £226,302, and in 1871-72, 718,592 pieces of the value of £345,422. Arakan took of this class of goods 13,363 pieces in the former year, and 24,766 pieces in the latter ; Pegu 264,009 pieces and 588,396 pieces; and Tenasserim 81,308 pieces and 105,430 pieces. Silk goods.

421. The trade in *woollens* showed a large, in fact an unprecedented and unaccountable increase in the number of pieces; the imports in the year of report having been 179,178 pieces, against 42,241 in 1870-71, and an average of 39,752 pieces in the preceding four years. This large increase was entirely in Rangoon, there having been a slight falling off both in Arakan and Tenasserim. The majority of the pieces imported into the chief port of the Province must have been of much smaller length than those of previous years, for it appears that during the calendar year 1871, 486,944 yards of woollens, broadcloths and flannels were cleared through the Custom In woollen goods a very large increase in quantity.

house, whilst in 1870 the quantity so cleared with an import in the official year 1870-71 of 32,359 pieces, was 446,734 yards; and in the two years immediately preceding *viz.* 1868 and 1869, the quantities cleared were 487,627 yards and 428,487 yards respectively. The increase in value was by no means in proportion to the increase in the number of pieces, for the value in 1870-71 was £75,862, and in 1871-72, £88,372, an increment of £12,510, only.

Piece-goods from whence imported.

422. From the Indian ports 476,434 pieces of *cotton* goods were imported in the year under review, against 456,691 in the preceding year; from Foreign ports 1,331,880 pieces against 1,003,610, and from Provincial ports 209,981 pieces against 234,216. Of *silk* goods the imports from the first named ports were 404,653 against 159,055 pieces, a large number of country-made handkerchiefs having been imported from Calcutta; from the second 224,153 against 154,822 pieces; and from the third 89,786 against 44,803 pieces. Of *woollen* goods 19,439 against 10,071 pieces were received from India; 155,793 against 25,390 pieces from Europe; and the inter-provincial transactions were 3,946 against 6,780 pieces.

Large increase in import of Salt.

423. In *salt* also there was a large increment, the quantities being 261,919 cwt. in 1870-71 and 338,686 cwt. in 1871-72. During the calendar year 1868, 5,041 tons only of European salt were cleared through the Rangoon Custom house. In the following year the quantity so cleared was 6,747 tons, in 1870 it had increased to 12,434 tons, and in 1871 to 15,270 tons, whilst during the first seven months of 1872 no less than 17,660 tons were cleared. These figures show the great impetus that has been given to this trade of late years. During the last year large shipments have been made per steamer to Upper Burma for the markets beyond the frontier up to Bhamo, from which place it is believed large supplies are sent to the northern and eastern Shan States, and to Western China.

424. The trade in *raw silk* again showed a large increase, the quantity imported in 1871-72 having been 139,986 lbs. against 107,543 lbs. in the previous year with a declared value in the last named year of £42,456, and in the year under review of £55,907. The principal portion of the increase was of course into Rangoon from whence large quantities are exported to Upper Burma, but there was a slight improvement in the Akyab imports. Tenasserim however again experienced a decrease. The exports to Upper Burma were not so great in proportion as in the previous year.

Increase in raw silk.

425. In the Inland trade a slight falling off took place as compared with the trade of the previous year, the aggregate in 1871-72 having amounted to £2,319,983 against £2,341,009 in 1870-71. The exports decreased to the extent of £111,089, whilst the imports increased by £90,063, the net falling off being £21,026. The large decrease in exports is due to a much smaller quantity of rice having been sent across the frontier than in the previous year, owing to the excellent harvests in Upper Burma itself, and to the large stocks remaining in the King's granaries from the purchases made by his Agents in British Burma during 1870-71. So far as the financial interest of the country are concerned, this decrease in export of rice to Upper Burma is a matter of congratulation, as that trade gaves no return in the shape of duty, while it leaves a larger portion of the crop available for export to duty-paying ports. Of the other principal articles of export, cotton twist and yarn, ngapee, cotton and silk piece-goods, salt and raw silk, increased to the extent of £152,500; and betelnut, crockery-ware, woollen piece-goods, and miscellaneous goods decreased by just £73,333. In the imports, every article excepting cutch, grain, lacquered-ware, metalware, timber and miscellaneous, exhibited an increase.

Slight decrease in Inland trade owing to a falling off in demand for rice.

426. It is gratifying to observe that the traffic *viâ* Toungoo, showed an increase in the year of report, after a decrease in 1868-69, 1869-70 and

Trade in Toungoo shewed an increase.

1870-71. The exports improved to the extent of about £10,000, chiefly in ngapee, and cotton and silk piece-goods, and the imports to the extent of £17,500, principally in sessamum oil, sticklac, and miscellaneous produce. The great want of this route, is a speedy and safe means of communication with Rangoon. At present Toungoo is at least 13 days distance from Rangoon, and is reached through the Pegu river, the Pyne-kyun and Khayazoo creeks and the Sittoung river, the creeks being navigable only at spring tides except in the height of the rains. The Khayazoo creek debouches on the Sittoung, low down towards the mouth of that river, and is therefore within the influence of the bore which rushes up with great force, rendering the navigation extremely unsafe, it not unfrequently happening that boats are swamped, even when anchored at some distance from the junction; the lower portion of the Sittoung is also very shallow, and large boats are generally detained for the tide in the dry season. The construction of a canal from a point higher up the Sittoung to the Khayazoo creek at some distance from its mouth, would enable boats to escape both the bore and the shallows; the cost of such a cutting would not be heavy, whilst its advantages would be very great. There is a vast tract of country to the eastward of Toungoo inhabited by Karens and Shans, which would no doubt send its produce to that station, if there were facilities for disposing of it, and conveying it to a shipping port; and at the same time goods of European manufacture and other articles would be purchased to a much greater extent, since with improved direct communication they could be obtained at cheaper rates than at present, when much of the imports are conveyed across the country eastward from the Irrawaddy, that route being preferred to the existing tedious one *viâ* Pegu and Shwè-gyen.

Great want of Toungoo route is means of speedy communication.

Export trade *via* Thayetmyo.

427. The export trade *viâ* Thayetmyo, decreased by about £120,000, and the import trade increased by £72,500. The value of the trade through Thayetmyo by the Irrawaddy, is about 13½ times that

through Toungoo, and it is believed that in addition to the river traffic a considerable trade is carried on by land across the Thayet frontier.

428. Much of the merchandize shown under the inland trade is also included in the sea-borne trade, for almost all, if not all, the cotton, twist and yarn, piece-goods, and crockery-ware, and a good deal of the salt and raw silk exported to the countries beyond the frontier are imported into Pegu from Europe and elsewhere, whilst the chief portion of the cotton, cutch, hides, jade stone and timber imported from Ava is exported from Rangoon.

Much of the merchandize shown under the inland trade included also in sea-borne trade.

429. An increase again took place in the quantity of goods cleared through the Rangoon Custom house at one per cent duty for export to Upper Burma, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives particulars of the goods so cleared during the last five years :—

Increase in value of goods cleared under the treaty for Upper Burma.

Description.	1867-68.	1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71	1871-72.
	Value £	Value £	Value £	Value £	Value £
Cotton Piece-goods .	..	1,459	44,549	85,649	111,906
Silk do .	2,060	6,133	9,025	25,660	45,238
Woollen do. .	24	475	7,941	10,311	14,664
Raw Silk .	..	5,769	19,714	31,945	25,604
Cotton Twist and Yarn ..	.	5,280	49,281	98,224	108,923
Spirits .	600	406	1,169	1,657	1,396
Wines ..	23	32	27	293	151
Salt, Europe ..	.	63	..	.	11,728
Metals, exclusive of Machinery ..	..	472	1,413	2,908	4,318
Sundries .	2,883	63	6,784	11,918	9,020
Total..	5,590	43,1	110,158	268,856	332,098

430. It is satisfactory to observe that there is a decrease in the value of raw silk, spirits and wines, as it is believed that in previous years much of these articles though ostensibly exported to Ava was really only taken just across the frontier, and from thence smuggled into British territory. The duty on the goods cleared under this arrangement in the year of report amounted to £3,321, whilst if they had been cleared for "Home consumption" the collections

Decrease in value of raw silk, spirits and wines satisfactory.

would have been about £17,000. The difference between these two sums however is not, it is believed, realized as profit by the importer, but is allowed to the purchaser.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Number of Dispensaries.

431. There are 14 Charitable dispensaries in the Province, established at the principal towns.

Number of persons treated

432. The total number of persons treated during the past year was :—

In-door patients	3,678
Out-door „	45,341
Total	49,019

The most prevalent diseases treated were fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, wounds and injuries, and ulcers and abcesses.

Number of deaths.

433. The following figures shew the number of deaths among the patients :—

Among In-door patients	354
„ Out-door „	23
Total	377

or ·76 per cent of the total number treated.

Income.

434. The income of these institutions was as below noted :—

Cost of establishment paid for by Govt.	£1,484
Subscriptions and donations ... ... „	690
Total	£2,174

Medical College.

435. It has been mentioned in previous year's reports, that the establishment at Rangoon of a Medical College for Burmese lads is a great desideratum. It would tend in some measure to make our Charit-

able dispensaries more popular than they now are. At present the Hospital Assistants in Burma are all natives of India, and it is not to be expected that the people have the same confidence in them as they would have in their own countrymen. The people of Burma have no caste prejudices, and it is almost certain that they would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of European medical science, and thus be the means of bringing its benefits home to their countrymen. The subject is now under consideration, in connection with the establishment of a High school in Rangoon.

Lock Hospitals.

436. During the year 1871, Lock-Hospitals were established at the stations of Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein and Thayetmyo. From the annual reports which have been received, these institutions appear to have worked well, and to have been attended with beneficial results.

Electric Telegraph.

Number of Divisions.

437. As noted in last year's report the Electric Telegraph Department in this Province is divided into two divisions; the report on the Arakan division has not yet been received, therefore the following remarks refer only to what is termed the Burma division.

Reconstruction of line between Rangoon and Pegu.

438. During the last working season the line between Rangoon and Pegu was reconstructed. From Rangoon to Thoukyan, 21½ miles, the wire is insulated, and supported on the same posts as the new line between Rangoon and Prome, which is carried along the Prome road. Between Thoukyan and Pegu, a new line has been constructed along the Pegu road. This section is uninsulated, but the remainder of the line into Shwe-gyen from Pegu is insulated. The old line, which this replaces, is new being dismantled.

Removal of Pegu and Shwé-gyen line to the road.

439. Between Pegu and Shwe-gyen the line (which is now carried to Thayethamine where it

crosses the Sittang River, and thence into Shwegyen, supported on the same posts as the Moulmein to Shwe-gyen line) should be removed to the road lately commenced, as soon as this is completed.

Delay in completion of Rangoon and Prome line.

440. The completion of the new line along the Prome road, between Rangoon and Prome, has been delayed by the contractors having failed to deliver the posts in proper time. Before the last South-West monsoon only 1,350 posts were procured (of which 450 only were from the contractors.) These were erected up to the 70th mile. This season the line, with the exception of about 20 miles, has been completed. Posts for the gap were only delivered in March, and are now being erected. The line will probably be open by the end of April.

Improvements to existing lines suggested and approved.

441. During the year the following improvements to existing lines were suggested, and approved by the Director General, and estimates for the works submitted :—

(1.) The removal of the line from Henzada to Myanoung, to the Irrawaddy Embankment, to include the removal of the masts at Kemendine to the Bassein River, where it is crossed in this section ; the present masts being too low.

(2.) The erection of a second wire from Padoung to Prome, insulated, on the same posts as the present line, with a cable or span across the Irrawaddy at Prome. This will allow of the Padoung office being closed.

Duration of interruptions.

442. The duration of interruptions has decreased from 1870-71, by 2 days and 5 hours. Interruptions caused either maliciously or from culpable carelessness, have been rather numerous this year. On the Myanoung to Padoung section, the only interruption during the year was caused by a large tree being felled across the wire, probably by a Burman from the nearest village. Between Henzada and Myanoung the line was cut in three places, a few feet apart, near the village of Okpho. Between Prome

and Thayetmyo, the line was put into connection with the iron roof of the cable house. This was probably done by one of the cable guards discharged a few days before. Between Rangoon and Henzada a large quantity of straw was stacked in a paddy field, almost under the wire, and was burnt, probably accidently, and the wire broken. There was plenty of room in the field to make the stack clear of the line. On the new line along the Prome road the wire was cut near Menhla, and trees felled across it; once not far from Rangoon; again near Thoukyan, smashing brackets and insulators; and again near Yatho but doing no damage. On the section Rangoon to Thoukyan, 70 per cent of the contact preventors have been pulled up, and more or less the wire taken away.

New buildings required.

443. Estimates for new buildings for the department at Toungoo, Shwe-gyen and Prome, were sanctioned during the year. That at Prome was commenced, and will probably be completed in a few weeks. Those at Toungoo and Shwe-gyen will not be ready for some months.

A new building at Thayetmyo is also required and when sanctioned, should be erected outside the redoubt. The position of the present office inside is objectionable in many ways.

Some alterations in the Rangoon office have also been suggested, a stair-case in front, and partitions in the large rooms and bath-rooms for married men.

Increase in number of messages.

444. There was an increase over 1870-71, in the number of messages originating in the division, of 2,486, or nearly 8 per cent, and in the number received into the division of 3,229, or a little more than 10 per cent.

Increase in the amount of fees realized.

445. The fees collected this year amounted to Rs. 1,50,267 against Rs. 1,23,336 in 1870-71. Of this Rs. 78,829 is to the credit of the Indian Govern-

ment Telegraph Department, against Rs. 71,110, in 1870-71, and the balance to the cable companies.

The increase is chiefly in the Rangoon office where the number of original messages has increased from 18,745 to 21,111; the number received from 18,151 to 20,390; and the fees collected, from Rs. 96,234 to 1,21,566.

No decrease in fees in consequence of the introduction of new tariff.

446. The fees collected since the introduction of the new tariff in January last, amount to Rs. 55,011 on 10,157 messages, against Rs. 44,415 on 9,357 messages, during the same period in 1870-71. From this it would appear that the increased tariff does not prevent the public using the Telegraph as freely as formerly, as the increase in the number of messages is more than 8·5 per cent, or above that of the whole year.

Expenditure.

447. The total expenditure in signal offices, including salaries, allowances and all charges, excepting those against sanctioned estimates, amount to Rs. 58,356 against Rs. 57,370 in 1870-71. The increase is due to the annual increments to the signalling branch and the re-employment of signallers who left the department some time ago.

Reading classes.

448. The Reading classes have been kept up during the year and are doing much good. Some of the steadiest signallers are acquiring a fair knowledge of Electricity, and there are none who do not know more about it than they did before the classes were commenced. The subject might be made more interesting by a few simple instruments being supplied for experiments, and to exhibit the various phenomena alluded to in works on Electricity and Magnetism.

Instruction of soldiers in Army telegraphy.

449. During the year there were seventeen soldiers under instruction, six at Rangoon, seven at Thayetmyo, and four at Toungoo. Of these, only seven qualified and two are still attending. One was transferred to India, one sent back to duty for absence without leave, and six sent back to duty as not able to qualify. The scheme, considering its importance in a military point of view, has not worked as satisfac-

torily as could be wished. It would appear that the men sent for instruction in Telegraphy, were not sufficiently educated to qualify. It would be well if some standard of qualification were fixed for those selected for instruction in Army Telegraphy.

Post Office.

450. The Mail between Calcutta and this Province is carried by the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company under contract with Government. There is a weekly line of steamers between Calcutta and Moulmein, calling at Rangoon, and every alternate week at Akyab; the steamers of this line, once every four weeks run on from Moulmein to the Straits Settlements; there is a fortnightly steamer between Calcutta and Akyab, calling in at Chittagong, and running on to Kyouk-phyoo throughout the year and to Sandoway from November to May; a steamer also plys once a month between Moulmein and the southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui. Mail service between Calcutta and Burma.

451. A steamer runs between Rangoon and Madras once every four weeks, chiefly for the convenience of the Military department as the Province is garrisoned by Madras troops. Communication between Rangoon and Madras.

452. The steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, under contract with the Local Administration, run weekly from Rangoon to Mandalay, calling at the intermediate stations of Henzada, Myanoung, Prome, and Thayetmyo, and once in four weeks to Bhamo. The postal communication in the interior of the Province is principally carried on in boats; and only a few land dâk lines have yet been established. Communication with stations on the Irrawaddy, Mandalay and Bhamo.

453. The following statement shows the number of letters, parcels, books and newspapers received at, and despatched from the several Post offices in the Province during the years 1870-71 and 1871-72:— Postal Statistics.

Division.	Received.				Despatched.				Remarks.
	1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.		1871-72.		
	Number of Letters of every description.	Number of Parcels, Books and Newspapers.	Number of Letters of every description.	Number of Parcels, Books and Newspapers	Number of Letters of every description.	Number of Parcels, Books and Newspapers.	Number of Letters of every description.	Number of Parcels, Books and Newspapers.	
Pegu	35,769	134,370	395,704	141,938	380,723	91,333	408,634	91,969	
Tenasserim	99,424	33,543	100,639	34,462	97,715	8,761	96,482	9,326	
Arakan	57,310	27,636	61,558	27,988	91,688	26,680	89,278	29,022	
Mandalay and Bhamo .	6,682	3,691	9,120	4,585	4,903	183	6,814	140	
Port Blair and Camorta..	19,811	5,428	18,544	5,515	23,137	689	21,286	978	Camorta returns not received.
Total ..	538,966	204,561	585,655	214,488	598,226	127,646	622,494	135,335	

Total number of covers *Received* during	1870-71	743,564		
Do. do. do.	1871-72	 800,143		
		Increase 56,579	56,579	
Total number of covers *Despatched* during	1870-71	 725,872		
Do. do. do.	1871-72	.. 757,829		
		Increase 31,957	31,957	
Total number of covers that passed through the Post Offices in British Burma, (Including those received for delivery and posted for despatch) during	1870-71	 1,469,436		
Do. Do do.	1871-72	 1,557,672		
		Total Increase 88,536		88,536

454. The increase in the number of letters, parcels, books and newspapers received in 1871-72 as compared with 1870-71, was, letters 46,659 or 8 per cent; parcels, books, &c. 9,920 or 4 per cent; while the increase in the number despatched during the same period was, letters 24,268 or 4 per cent; parcels, books &c. 7,689 or 6 per cent.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Churches.

455. There are two Anglican Churches in Rangoon, one in the Town and one in the Cantonment;

also one in Moulmein, and one at Toungoo, to each of which a Chaplain of the Bengal Presidency is attached. There are also Anglican Churches at Akyab, and Thayetmyo; a Clergyman belonging to the additional Clergy Society is attached to the former, and a Clergyman of the S. P. G. is temporarily attached to the latter Church. The Chaplain of Moulmein occasionally visits the Southern districts of Tavoy and Mergui. The Chaplain at Toungoo visits Shwe-gyen, while the Chaplain at Rangoon Cantonment visits Bassein once in every six months. The stations on the Irrawaddy are visited by one of the Clergymen of the S. P. G., residing at Rangoon.

Other Churches.

456. There are Roman Catholic Churches at Rangoon, and in the other principal stations in the Province, and also several American Baptist Churches in which service is performed both in English and in the Vernacular.

American Baptist Mission.

457. The American Baptist Missionaries have established Missions almost all over the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions, and have met with much success among the Karens, many of whom have been converted and have Karen pastors attached to them.

Roman Catholic Mission.

458. The Roman Catholic Church has an old established Mission in Pegu, and a large number of Missionaries are employed throughout the Province. This Mission is presided over by the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet.

B.—Education.

Small progress in education under the English system.

459. Neither during the past nor in previous years has education under our system of administration made any great progress in Burma. Fortunately the people have a system of primary education of their own in the monastic schools, which has prevented education from dying out of the land. Setting

aside these schools, the educational machinery of the Province consists of seven Government schools, educating only 505 boys,—and the teaching in these schools has, till lately, been of the most inferior and desultory description—; fifteen aided missionary schools, teaching 1,494 pupils ; and 22 other unaided schools, teaching 499 pupils, which were so far under Government supervision that they were examined by Government officers, prizes being given to successful boys. Of the above pupils even, a great number are children of European descent, and out of the 2,456 children educated directly by, or with the aid, or supervision of Government, no less than 1,682 are children of the two towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, leaving 774 only as under instruction in connection with state machinery, in all other districts and towns of the country, having a population of 2,562,323 souls.

Statistics

460. The usual statistics are shewn in the tabular form below :—

District		Number of Schools.				Pupils attending.			
			Private				Private schools.		
		Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.	Government schools.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PEGU ..	Rangoon	1	[illegible]	16	22	54	795	248	1,097
	Bassein		2		2	..	187	..	187
	Myanoung	..	3	.	3	..	146	..	146
	Prome	1	.	2	3	60	..	.	60
	Thayetmyo	.	1	..	1	..	36	..	36
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein	1	2	2	1	121	330	134	585
	Tavoy	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mergui	1	..	..	1	56	..	.	56
	Shwe-gyen ..	1	..	..	1	47	..	..	47
	Toungoo ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	54	54
ARAKAN ..	Akyab ..	1	..	..	1	107	..	..	107
	Ramree .	1	..	2	2	6	..	..	60
	Sandoway ..	..	..	2	1	..	...	21	21
	Total..	7	15	22	44	505	1,494	497	2,456

461. The revenue of British Burma, excluding purely local funds, during the year was Rs. 1,26,58,006 or Rs. 4-15-0 per head of the population. The assignment from general revenues for education, science and art during the year, was Rs. 1,06,130 or 0·83 per cent of the revenue, and 8 pies per head of the population of the Province. The income derived from local sources, chiefly fees and fines, exceeded the expenditure from Government revenues. As however the total assignment from the Provincial allotment was not spent, this does not so much evince a backwardness on the part of the State to contribute what is right and proper for the education of the people, as an incapacity on the part of the Education department to devise, up to the present time, any means of developing useful schemes for education. Funds assigned for education.

462. In addition to the grant from the Provincial allotment there is another source of revenue from which the Education department derives considerable funds, namely the educational cess, which consists of a rate of one per cent on the land revenue. This fund has not been expended as liberally as it might have been for the benefit of the people; large balances have accumulated, and with the exception of the cost of the school for training vernacular masters, very little has been expended on the education of the people. The revenue from this fund during the year was Rs. 38,822; the expenditure, including collection and management, was Rs. 15,382; and the balance on the 1st April 1872 was Rs. 1,79,221. Revenue derived fr the Cess.

463. The schools in British Burma have been very inappropriately divided by the Educational department, into "high schools," "middle class schools" and "lower class schools." Classes of Schools

464. During the year there were five schools in the Province of the class here called high schools; of these two were exclusively for the education of European and Eurasians. Not one of these schools is really a high school, or in any way deserving the name; probably years hence some of them may be- High Schools.

come so, but for the present they should receive some other and less misleading designation. The school of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Rangoon, is the only school which has yet attempted even to send up boys for the entrance standard, and all three of these failed. The Government high schools at Moulmein and Akyab, though both improving in a very marked manner under their new head masters, especially the Akyab school under Mr. Grey, are neither better nor worse than the ordinary zillah schools of India.

Proposed establishment of a Collegiate School.

465. The questions of the establishment of a real high school for British Burma, and of the fixing of a local standard for the schools of Burma in substitution of the Calcutta University entrance standard, have, for some time, occupied the attention of the Chief Commissioner, and he has already published a full exposition of his views on the subject in his Resolution on the report on Public Instruction for 1871-72; and it is to be hoped that the current year will not pass away without decided action being taken in the matter. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that such a Collegiate school as he has there sketched out would have a very great effect, not only on the progress of education, but in time on the whole administration of the country. Selected boys might be sent up to the Rangoon school with scholarships from the districts; and if a well managed and economical boarding house were attached to the school, many of the officials and richer merchants and pleaders would send their sons there for education, in the hope that thay would qualify for the public service, especially when they realize that for the future, hereditary claims to office will not be considered except when the candidate is thoroughly qualified in other respects.

Middle Class Schools.

466. There are 4 Government schools of the middle class and 12 aided. They are really very second rate anglo-vernacular schools, of which the worst, as usual, are the Government schools. It is true that these schools are now improving under the new

masters, who have been appointed to them during the past year. But it still seems open to grave doubt whether some of the Government middle class schools might not with advantage be closed, if only masters could be obtained for the purpose of superintending really superior vernacular schools in their place. At Shwe-gyen there was only a daily average attendance of 47 boys, educated very badly in English, at an expense to Government of Rs. 3,360. The total cost of educating each boy was no less than Rs. 84-9-9 per annum. The Chief Commissioner cannot help thinking that this money might have been very much more profitably expended by giving a really good vernacular education to a much larger number of boys, leaving those whose position in life made it essential to them to acquire an English education to go to Moulmein or Rangoon, where they could be much better taught. As it was, these boys received a very inaccurate and deficient knowledge of English, which while it probably induced in their minds a sense of their fitness for Government employment and for nothing else, did not in any way really fit them for the public service.

467. During the past year the question of improving monastic schools, and establishing cess schools of a secular character, has largely engaged the attention of the local administration. The excellence of the existing monastic schools, for the purpose for which they were designed, has been frequently and freely admitted by the Chief Commissioner; but he is quite satisfied, as the result of careful enquiry from European and native officials of great experience, and from the people themselves, that something more is required for vernacular education than monastic schools, and that it is the positive duty of Government to expend the money collected under the educational cess in establishing vernacular schools in the large towns, giving an education of a very much higher standard than that which is povided by the Buddhist monks. He has already directed the Director of Public Instruction to prepare a scheme for such schools, where boys and girls shall be taught together in the larger

Cess Schools and Training Schools.

towns of Burma, beginning with those in which there are municipal funds. These schools however, may be erected partly from cess funds and partly from municipal funds. A small fee should be charged, for the Chief Commissioner does not consider that those who have contributed towards the educational cess are entitled to have their children educated free. If it were possible to give a free education from the fund to the children of all who have contributed towards the cess, there might be some force in the argument; but seeing how few schools of this sort it will be possible to establish, it is only right that those who have the benefit of them should pay something for that benefit, beyond what is paid by the community at large. The levy of fees would also have the effect of avoiding too great an appearance of competition with the neighbouring monasteries, which would retain the advantage of a gratuitous education. So far from schools of this sort having an injurious effect on the monastery schools, the Chief Commissioner believes that they would have the contrary effect. They would not only act as a stimulus to the monastic teachers to improve their system, and to endeavour to keep pace with these new schools, but they would educate boys, many of whom would eventually become Phoongyees, and be able to introduce into the monastery schools whatever of good they may have learnt at the municipal or cess school.

Monastic Schools.

468. As regards monastic schools, the present Chief Commissioner has all along been of opinion that we have been endeavouring, unintentionally no doubt, to upset the present excellent system of monastic teaching, instead of conserving it; and that our object should be to revive these schools, and preserve them from further deterioration, rather than continue our fruitless attempts to adapt them to a standard unsuitable to the people of the country, and practicably incapable of attainment by the present teachers.

Examiners substituted for Deputy Inspectors.

469. The Chief Commissioner has accordingly sanctioned the introduction of a system under which the

existing Deputy Inspectors should act as Examiners only; and that their duties should not involve any interference with the monastic schools, but be strictly limited to periodical examinations, under which prizes either in money or books, together with certificates, should be granted to boys of different ages passing in certain standards. It is believed that this system is calculated very gradually, and perhaps for a year or two almost imperceptibly, to improve the teaching of these schools by introducing a spirit of emulation amongst them. If, however, it only keeps primary education at its present standard, it will have answered its purpose.

Secular schools, male and female.

470. Contemporaneously with the introduction of this scheme, a plan is under preparation for aiding and inspecting secular primary schools. Another element of competition will thus be brought to bear on the monastic schools, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon them; if the standard of education is gradually raised in those schools which we can touch, it will by degrees permeate through the country and affect those over which our influence is less direct. In the larger villages, such for instance as Yandoon, Donabyo, Shwe-doung, Myanoung and other places in which there is a municipal fund, a still better class of purely vernacular schools is about to be established. The monastic schools alone will not supply the wants of the Province even in regard to primary education, and it was never expected or intended that they should do so. There is one great defect in any system under which such schools alone should be recognized, and that is that it leaves female education, which is not less important than male education, altogether out of consideration. Sir Arthur Phayre had remarked, in a memorandum written in England on 3rd February 1869, "that there are in the country small village schools, where boys and girls are taught together by respectable men and women." Sir Arthur Phayre consider that this would form a basis for a general system of education far more promising than by means of monastic schools.

Books and Inspection.

471. The Chief Commissioner is anxious to improve the education carried on in the schools referred to, both by supplying books and by inspection. Mr. Eden entirely concurs with his illustrious predecessor, that with these schools aided, with the monastic schools officially supervised, and with the village schools established by the various missionary societies which have been aided for some years past, British Burma will be well provided with primary schools. He also has no doubt that under the system of examination and reward, an amount of emulation and interest will be created amongst the various Kyoungs, which will eventually lead the Phoongyees to adopt the best system of education which is available to them.

Introduction of the new system.

472. The Chief Commissioner has decided that it would be as well to introduce this system into one or two districts first, and possibly Rangoon, Akyab, Prome and Henzada, would be the best districts to commence upon; though having regard to the state of religious feeling in Akyab, he is not sure whether the time has not arrived there for the establishment of a larger number of primary secular vernacular schools. The population of Akyab is very mixed, and there is a large Mahomedan population whose educational wants are altogether, so far as can be learnt, entirely unprovided for. Then too in Cheduba there is a considerable population without, it is believed, either monastic schools or primary schools.

Land measuring.

473. In regard to schools for special training, the Chief Commissioner thinks that when the cess vernacular schools for large towns are established, the separate land measuring schools should be abolished entirely, as indeed they are already except in Akyab. Land measuring should be one of the subjects taught at the municipal schools.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

474. The only literary society in the Province is the "Rangoon Literary Society." It has an excellent library attached to it. Newspapers and periodicals are also received by the society. This institution received a grant-in-aid during the year under review of £30, and its income from subscriptions amounted to £122. Rangoon Literary Society.

2.—*The Press.*

475. There are two daily, five bi-weekly, two weekly and one fortnightly newspapers published in the Province. Of these three are in Burmese and the remainder in English. They are mainly for circulation in British Burma, and they treat principally of subjects affecting this Province. Some of the vernacular papers have a small circulation in Upper Burma. Newspapers.

476. The number of books published in English was 4 and in Burmese 8. Most of the books printed in the Province are in the Burmese or Karen languages, and have been generally published for missionary purposes. Number of books published.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

Vaccination.

477. There was no change in the Vaccination department during the year: it was under a General Superintendent assisted by two Native Superintendents, one at Moulmein and one at Rangoon, and by thirty Vaccinators, who were distributed throughout the Province, but were principally employed in the large Towns or in localities where the people applied for their services. Vaccination operations.

Statement showing the working of the department.

478. The results of the working of the Department during the year 1871-72, as compared with the previous year may be seen from the following statement :—

Operations	1869-70.	1870-71	1871-72.
Total number of people Vaccinated .. .	9,350	23,114	14,076
Number of successful cases . .	7,273	18,101	9,569
Number of unsuccessful cases, including doubtful . . .	2,077	4,762	3,991
Number of cases the result of which is unknown	.	281	.
Percentage of successful cases to total number of operations	77 78	78 68	67 98

Decrease in number of operations during the year

479. These figures shew that there has been a total decrease in the number of operations of 9,068, and a decrease of 8,442 in the number of successful cases as compared with last year. It would seem therefore that the year's work was not satisfactory; but, from the fact that operations were confined as much as possible to towns and villages, where the results of the work done by the Vaccinators could easily be verified, this year's returns are probably more correct than those of former years.

Cost of the department

480. The total cost of the Vaccine department during the past year was £842 against £736 9*s*. during the previous year, thus shewing an increased expenditure of £105 11*s*, on that account. The cost of each successful case was 1*s* 2*d*, while in 1870-71, it was 7½*d*. There was no epidemic of small pox during the year. The returns shew that of the total number of persons vaccinated, only 1,402 were children under the age of one year. This indicates clearly that there is a very strong objection amongst the Burmese to have young children vaccinated.

APPENDIX.

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FOR 1871-72.

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1.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Vide Section 1 of Report.

A. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

Divisions.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of		
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year	Water, distinguishing Navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.	Railroads
			Culturable.	Unculturable.							
	British Possessions										
Arakan.	Akyab	521	913	3,424	4,858	582,712	1,[illegible]	581,980	1,500	50	..
	Ramree	150	419	3,740	4,309	217,626	273	217,[illegible]	834	152	..
	Sandoway	17	18	3,532	3,667	4[illegible],520	207	[illegible]3,257	130	10	..
	Northern Arakan	2	*	*	5,696	*	*	*	240	..	..
Pegu.	Rangoon	774	7,708	1,227	9,709	5,018,015	6,303	5,012,522	1,000	87	..
	Bassein	954	700	7,849	8,554	5[illegible],177	1,289	4[illegible],888	887	..	..
	Myaneung	459	2,925	775	4,159	1,8[illegible],708	4,078	1,835,690	291	80	..
	Prome	284	755	1,186	2,225	480,526	371	480,155	40	198	..
	Thayetmyo	155	1,180	1,940	3,275	622,778	789	621,989	155	66	..
Tenasserim.	Amherst	546	4,559	9,009	15,144	3,164,712	2,114	3,162,598	500	58	..
	Tavoy	93	2,502	3,542	7,200	2,278,832	274	2,278,558	140	25	..
	Mergui	66	2,000	4,[illegible]54	7,700	1,919,475	154	1,919,321	173	16	..
	Shwe-gyen	131	6,749	3,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	4,219,470	265	4,[illegible]214	250	190	..
	Toungoo	55	3,246	3,053	6,354	2,976,838	899	2,975,939	400	22	..
	Total..	3,451	36,204†	48,258†	93,664	23,123,358†	8,408†	23,104,864†	6,045	814	..

* Unknown. † Exclusive of Northern Arakan.

A 2.—Character of the Surface.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		AKYAB DISTRICT.		
ARAKAN.	Mountains and elevated tracts	8,411 Square miles	British	The characteristic features of the surface of the soil are alluvial delta interfused with much sand and sandstone rocks frequently crop up. A considerable area is below the influence of salt water which would require expensive bunding to reclaim. Mountainous hilly ranges with steep spurs and sharp ridges [illegible]
	Plains..	893 Do		
	Forests	773 Do		
	Rivers	623 Do		
	Lakes	58 Do		
	Marshes	19 Do		

These figures include the Hill Tracts as shown in Survey map. No separate Survey has as yet been made of the two districts.

A 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory	Prevailing soils, minerals and products
		RAMREE DISTRICT		
ARAKAN	Mountains and elevated tracts ..	1,639 square miles, of which 259 square miles are suitable for Toungya (mixed crops of paddy, cotton and sessamum) cultivation 59 square miles are suitable for tea plantation.	British	The Islands are of [illegible] formation [illegible] in the vicinity of sea, sandy. In interior rich loam. Minerals—Iron in small quantities, Petroleum, Limestone. Products—Rice, Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton and sessamum
	Plains .. .	781 square miles, of which 210 square miles are suited for rice, and miscellaneous cultivation from the latter figures 150 square miles are actually under cultivation: 101 square miles are culturable having 150 square miles unculturable.		
	Forests	652 square miles—contains Iron wood and other useful timber no teak.		
	Rivers	Area 894 square miles. The numerous Islands are intersected with them.		
	Lakes	Nil.		
	Marshes	743 square miles—salt water creeks and swamps		

A 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Foreign Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
ARAKAN.		SANDOWAY DISTRICT.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts ..	There is only one mountain range in this district, namely the Yoma, which running North and South, forms its eastern boundary. The main ridge is crossed by several passes more or less frequented, of which the chief is called the Toungoop pass which debouches on the Irrawaddy near Padeung below Prome. On this pass at the halting place at Shouk-bin the ridge rises to an elevation of about 3,200 feet, this is perhaps the highest point in the range within the limits of this district. There are two or three more passes further south into the Bassein district, as the ridge of the Yoma sinks to its termination towards the sea. At the mouth of the Toungoop river there rises a conical hill called Mount Surma, but it is of no great elevation.	British	The rocks in the Yoma range and its spurs are metamorphic, and comprise clay slates, hornstones, indurated sandstones, sometimes greatly altered by heat, quartz nodules, are frequently met with near Shouk-bin, towards the south around Satthwa: iron stone, trap and rocks of basaltic character are common. It is believed there are no mineral productions of any value in these elevated tracts. The commonest and most useful product, of the hills, is the wood oil. It is derived from an immense forest tree *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* called by the Burmese *Ka-nyin*, which is very plentiful towards the south. In the Northern township another species, of the same genus *D. alatus*, Burmese *Eng*, yields a thicker resin (dammer) which is applied to the seams of boats, and is also used to render wicker buckets water-tight. Both oils being inflammable are largely used in the manufacture of torches. From the lower elevations Iron wood *Inga-xylocarpa*, Burmese *Ba-ka-lo*, is greatly sought after for its strength and durability.
	Plains .	The surface configuration of the district is so disrupted by the influence of igneous action, that there is not much of the country that can be called plain The approximate area of level land to that of the elevated tracts stands in the proportion of, 1 to 17.		It is very probable that on examination the formations in the plains would give evidence of frequent alternations of marine with fresh water sediments. They certainly indicate nothing of the consolidation of older systems. The beds, for the most part, consist of tertiary clays and sands with interstratified limestones and lignites over which, in the lower lands, along the margins of the streams, lies a rich alluvium. Of the lignites a small quantity only has been met with, but the limestone is abundant and very pure, yielding in assay of

				Carbonate of Lime (with some traces of Iron, alumina and Magnesia) .. .. 93·6 Insoluble clay .. .. 6·4 100·0 The absence of silica, doubtless, would render it unfit for hydraulic purposes, but its softness and friability would make it a valuable adjunct in the preparation of artificial cements and if it could be carried to Calcutta at a reasonable rate, it ought to be very generally used.
	Forests ..	Except in the plains where rice cultivation is carried on, and in the elevated tracts where clearings are made by fire for temporary cultivation, the country is thickly covered with trees. There is no forest conservancy department in this district	British	The products of the soil are Rice, Sessamum, Tobacco, Cotton, Pepper, Sugarcane, and Yams in the Southern portion of the district.
	Rivers .	There is nothing in this district that can be called a river. The Toungoop, Sandoway and Gwa streams are the largest in the district, the mouth of the last named forms a good anchorage for steamers or other vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught		
	Lakes and Marshes.	Nil.		
		RANGOON DISTRICT		
PEGU.	Mountains and elevated tracts ..	The Yoma range of hills runs from north to south and divides the District of Rangoon into almost two equal parts. It extends for about 90 miles in length and terminates at Kyeik-ka-man-toung near the Sea in the Yoon circle, township of Thanlyin. The range averages 5 miles in breadth except towards the southern extremity where it narrows, a small range branches off from the main range through the Zinegamine township. No hills in this range within the District, it is estimated, rise 1,000 feet above sea level.		Gravel, sandstone, laterite. The vegetable productions are cotton, rice and sessamum, the latter flourishes well.
	Plains ..	The uncultivated alluvial plains are covered with reeds, elephant and thatch grass, and on the western portions of the Circles of Himanwoon and Agoon in Syriam Township, by the sea shore, by mangrove jungle and occasionally the Nipa-palm, the leaves of which are used for roofing houses; these plains are subject to inundation in the S. W. Monsoon. The area of land under cultivation may be estimated at 774½ square miles.		Alluvial deposits comprising loam, clay and sand.
	Forests ..	Forests are chiefly on the hills, which are spurs of the Yoma range, and are under the conservancy of the Forest Department, wherever Teak is found in any considerable quantity.		Gravel, laterite, loam, clay, and sand. Products, teak.

A 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
PEGU.	Rivers	The principal rivers and estuaries are the Irrawaddy, the Rangoon, the Dallah, the Phyapon, the Tor or China Buckeer, the Pegu and the Puzoondoung Creek. A portion of the Irrawaddy forms the Western boundary of the District, this river is connected with the Dallah or Kyouk-toung river by the Kyong-wah-choung and flows in a southerly direction, forming deltas till it reaches the sea, a small portion of about 18 miles in extent also forms part of the N. W. boundary. The so called Dallah river is a tidal estuary and connects the Nyoungdone river with the China Buckeer and with the Irrawaddy. The Phyapon is also an estuary and branches off from the China Buckeer a little below the village of Pantobo. It is also connected with the China Buckeer at Kyeit-lat by the Phadot river. It is navigable throughout the year for boats and river steamers. The Tor or China Buckeer is another tidal estuary. It flows in a S. E. direction, forming deltas from the village of Yanchik. The Bassein Creek joins this river with the Rangoon river, and during the dry season it forms the channel of communication, between Rangoon and Upper Burma, for the river steamers. The Rangoon river takes its rise from a lake in the neighbourhood of Prome and enters the District at Tsan Ya Way. From Tsan Ya Way to Rangoon it is named the Hlure river and from Rangoon to the sea it bears the name of the District. From sea to Rangoon it is navigable for vessels of the largest draught and during the S. W. Monsoon for about 30 miles higher up it is navigable for vessels of 500 tons. The river steamers occasionally use the Hlure river as far as Bawlay as their route, and passing through the Bawlay river which connects the Panlang river and the Hlure river, enter the Irrawaddy. The Panlang river which also bears the name of the Pakmoon, connects the Rangoon with the Irrawaddy. It is used during the S. W. Monsoon for navigation but is gradually being abandoned for the route via the Hlure or Bawlay rivers. In the dry season it is scarcely navigable for small boats in some parts. The Pegu river takes its rise in the Yoma range and runs in a south-westerly direction and empties itself into the Rangoon river at the junction of the Puzoondoung Creek. It is navigable at spring tides for large sized boats as far as the town of Pegu. This river is full of sand-banks which renders it unsafe for navigation. The bores which are of monthly occurrence during the Spring tides in the S. W. Monsoon, rush with considerable velocity up the river. About 4 miles of this river above its junction with the Rangoon river, affords anchorage for vessels of the largest size.	British.	

		The Puzoondoung creek also takes it rise among the spurs of the Yoma range in the Poungyee Circle, and empties itself into the Rangoon river at Battery Point; this creek is very tortuous and is 29 miles in extent It is navigable during the spring tides of the S. W. Monsoon for large sized boats as far as the village of Nutso-nyoung-ben, and for river steamers as far as the village of Amine. On both sides of its banks near Rangoon are erected the Rice mills of the mercantile community Near its junction with the Rangoon river is a small rock dangerous for the navigation of large vessels.	British	
	Lakes	The only lake of importance in the District is the Kandan Gyee or Royal lake, which is about half a square mile in extent it is within the Dalhousie Park and is used by pleasure seekers and affords excellent recreation to our European troops.		
	Marshes	There are a few small marshes in the townships of Thanlyen, Engaboo, Angyee and Thongwa, which are not worthy of notice		
		BASSEIN DISTRICT.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	Continuation of the Yoma range.	British, the boundary of the District on the west.	Rocks, chiefly sandstone and laterite, with some limestone.
	Plains	The whole of the Northern portion of the District and as far south as the Town of Ngapotau, is chiefly an alluvial plain.		Chiefly alluvial, loam, clay and sand Products—paddy, plantain, cocoanut, cotton, sessamum.
	Forests	Below this, plains also exist with large tracts of Forest intervening.		The forests products are ironwood, Pyenmah, Yetmanay and occasionally teak timber.
	Rivers	Nga-woon or the Bassein river and Daga river are the principal rivers.		
	Lakes	Numerous small lakes: the largest is the Engyaigyee.		
	Marshes	Large swampy tracts chiefly exist toward the sea coast.		In the swampy marshes towards the sea coast are obtained the dhannee leaves.
		MYANOUNG DISTRICT.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	The Arakan hills dividing Arakan from Pegu Area 500 square miles and through the hills commonly called the eastern Yoma, which form the watershed between the valley of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers, area 500 square miles.	British	Soil —Limestone Metals—none. Rice
	Plains	In some parts partly cultivated with rice and partly covered with forests, and elephant grass jungle nearly the whole however suitable for rice cultivation. These plains run from North to South throughout the length of the Tharrawaddy or Eastern Division of the District and extend from the Myeet-ma-khat-khyoung or Hline river in the west, to the Yoma ranges which form the watershed of the valley of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers on the east. Area about 900 square miles.		

A 2.—*(Continued.)*

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
PEGU.	Plains ..	Other plains are covered with elephant grass jungle, and are subject to inundation during the South-West Monsoon These plains are suitable for the cultivation of Sessamum and pulse. They run parallel to the plains above referred to and extend from the Myeet-ma-khat-khyoung or Hlne river in the east, to the Tharrawaddy river in the west. Area about 200 square miles. The plains on the western bank of the Irrawaddy river extend from Akouktoung on the north to the town of Pantanaw in the Bassein District on the south, and lie between the Irrawaddy river on the east, and the Arakan Yoma range on the west. A great portion of the land is at present subject to inundation from the Irrawaddy river, but a bund is being constructed by Government to prevent the inundation and when completed nearly all the land will be available for rice cultivation It is inter-persed here and there with patches of sandy and gravelly soil not suited to cultivation but perhaps teak trees would thrive in such localities, there are also some lakes and marshes in these plains. Area 1,740 square miles.	British.	
	Forests ..	The forests are chiefly in the hills which form the Eastern and Western boundaries of the District. In the Eastern boundaries are many valuable teak forests under the Conservancy of the Forest Department. Area about 200 square miles.		Products-Teak
	Rivers ..	The principal river is the Irrawaddy which runs from north to south through the centre of the District, and is navigable at all seasons for boats and steamers of light draught; the rise and fall is about 36 feet During the South-West Monsoon, when the river is full, large steamers can come up it. It has an average breadth of 1 mile. The only other river of importance is the Myeet-ma-khat-choung or Hlne river, which runs nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy about 8 miles to the east of that river; this stream takes its rise near the town of Prome, runs right through the District down to the town of Tsan-uay and then straight into the town of Rangoon without once joining the Irrawaddy It is not navigable above Tsan-uay, during the hot weather, except for very small boats, but during the South West Monsoon, it is navigable for large boats and some distance by steamers.		

PEGU.	Lakes ..	There are only two lakes in the District, viz: the Htoo Lake, which is situated in the Kaneung township is about 7 miles long by 3 or 4 wide, and is believed to be the largest lake in British Burma, and the Deeyah lake, situated in the Henzada township, which is 2 miles long by about 1 broad.	British	
	Marshes ..	There are no particular marshes in the District.		
		PROME DISTRICT.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts .	1,186 Square miles		
	Plains ..	None.		
	Forests .	50 ,,		
	Rivers .	None		
	Lakes ..	11 ,,		
	Marshes ..	None.		
		THAYETMYO DISTRICT.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	Square miles .. . 2,000.		
	Plains ..	Do 400		The prevailing soil is gravelly sand, varied here and there with clay. Paddy, cotton, sessamum, cutch, chillies, and betel-nut are the chief products. Limestone, earth-oil and iron stone exist. There are fine teak forests in the Yoma range. There are few valuable forest trees except in the Pegu, Yoma and Arakan Mountains.
	Forests ..	Do 100		
	Rivers .	Do		
	Lakes ..	Do		
	Marshes .	Do		
		Total square miles . 2,500.		
		AMHERST DISTRICT		
TENASSERIM.	Mountains and elevated tracts ..	The area of mountains is roughly estimated to be about 3,700 square miles, counting the Zin Gyike, Zwaikaben, Toung Nyo, Wagroo, Ilanna range and a great number of smaller hills, which do not call for any particular remarks.		Loam laterite and gravel. Minerals, none worked, resources not thoroughly explored. Products Paddy, Teak Timber, Cocoanuts, Fruits, &c. &c.
		Zin Gyike hills cover about 32 square miles, running northward from Martaban town about 16 miles. It has a very high peak of more than 2,000 feet, above the level of the sea, opposite to the Circle of Pedung.		
		Zwaikaben covers about 16 square miles. Its length being about 8 miles, running northward from the village of Doung-reen, this hill has also a very high peak of nearly 2,000 feet, above the level of the sea.		

A 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and physical description of each tract	Where situated—in British or Native Territory	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
TENASSERIM.		The Toung Nyo range runs southward from town of Moulmein, and at 39 miles distant it joins the Wagro range which runs to the end of the District at Yea Lamyne Township, and joins the Malway Doung. The total area of these 3 ranges of hills is about 512 square miles.	British	
		The Donna range covers about 1,355 square miles, its length being 251 miles with an average breadth of 5 miles. It runs 234 miles south from the mouth of the Thoungyeen river, forming 3 very high peaks called the Moolut, Moolat and the Mooka lote Doung. The height of these peaks is 6,500, 5,500 and 5,000 feet respectively above the level of the sea. From Tsein Doung the range runs westward about 25 miles, and then again turns to the south about 22 miles, where it joins the Malway Doung.		
	Plains	There are only 3 large plains worthy of note, covering an area of about 200 square miles. The Khaleng Kweng, Thatone Kweng and Doungyeen Kweng, the area of the 1st is about 109 square miles, and it is situated in the Gyne Attaran Township, the 2nd about 70 square miles, and is in the Thatone Township and the 3rd measures about 18 square miles, and is situated in the Gyne Salween Township, all these plains being very low in the middle are flooded during the rainy season, and are not culturable except along the edges.		
	Forests	On the Eastern slope of the Donna range, along the Thoungyeen river and along the Zamee and Winyaw rivers, are the Teak forests of this District. They are under the conservancy of the Forest Department. In many other places, Pyeema and Pyeen-ka-doe, wood can be obtained in large quantities. The Padouk, Thingan, Toune Baeng, Ingyin, and Koung Mo are also obtained in forests of this District.		
	Rivers	The principal river is the Salween, which runs from North to South through the District. It is navigable as far as Thoungyeen, a distance of about 100 miles beyond Moulmein, for boats of ordinary size.		
		The Attaran river takes its rise at Tseing Doung and flows into the Salween. It extends about 90 miles to the South-east, it is not navigable for large boats, but ordinary sized boats can proceed up it about 70 miles. throughout the year.		

TENASSERIM.

The Gyne river rises in the Saltra Doung hills beyond British territory, and discharges itself into the Salween river, it extends about 130 miles south-east. This river is navigable for boats of ordinary size, only 90 miles from its mouth, throughout the year.

The Thoungyeen river rises in Moolat Hill and flows into the Salween river This river runs south-east about 150 miles, on account of the rapids, boats can proceed up it only a few miles.

Lakes .. There are only 2 lakes in the District worthy of note The sacred lake, which is in the Zeah Township, is about 1½ miles long and ¾ broad The other lake is the Wintseim Kan in Beeloo-gyoon Township, it is 1½ miles long and 1½ broad. Besides the above, none other call for remark

Marshes . There are a number of Marshes about the District, but none of any importance, requiring remark

TAVOY DISTRICT

Mountains and elevated tracts . There are 3 mountain ranges running North and South of the District The highest and most eastern range, of which the Bilock Hill is the culminating point, attains an elevation and stands about [illegible] miles from Tavoy and separates the District from the Kingdom of Siam It is a spur of the Himalaya range, about [illegible] length and 10 broad, running down and forms the centre of the Malayan peninsula.

The Nga-la-bo range, taking its name (ox hump) from its highest peak [illegible],000 feet, forms the watershed of Tavoyeen and Tavoy valleys Its extent is about 15 miles long by 7 broad.

The Shin Maw range, taking its name from the promontory at the mouth of the Tavoy river, skirts the coast for about [illegible] miles It nowhere rises above 2,000 feet, the height of the Let Khat Toung

None of these ranges offer any building sites

Plains The area of the plains is estimated at 3,[illegible]0 square miles, of which about [illegible] are under cultivation, these lands lie chiefly in the southern portion of the District, on each side of the river, between and the hills; they are low and flat and subject to inundation from the numerous creeks with which they are armed. The Northern portion is high and mountainous in parts, and ill-adapted for paddy cultivation.

Rivers . There are two rivers the Tenasserim and Tavoy, so called after the Towns of these names the Tenasserim, to the eastward, is said to be very dangerous of navigation on account of the rapids The Tavoy river has its source in Ma Iwai-Doung, the northern boundary hill and empties itself into the sea, passing through the District from North to South. It is interspersed with many islands; and with its numerous smaller tributaries, affording easy and rapid communication over the country.

British

Beneath the vegetable mould covering the surface of the valley of the Tavoy river, the subsoil presents many varied characters, such as soft beds of sands and clay, compact sandstones often not hard, soft shales and marls, and coarse sandstone conglomerate, specimens of a fossil crab (marine oxypoda), similar to those species now living on sandy shores of the coast, have been discovered in the banks of the Tawoot creek. The formation in the valley of the Tavoy river near, it is believed, be classed "Tertiary" and probably of marine origin The mountain ranges are of a metamorphic and crystalline character presenting variety both in their mineral constituent and crystalline structure In some localities they are much dislocated, they yield the following fine timber trees, and gums and oil.—

Pyin Kadoe	..	Inoxylocarpa
Eng-yeen	.	Shorea robusta
Thungan	..	Hopea odorata
Pyeemma	..	Lagerstrœmia regina
Padouk	..	Pterocarpus dalbergiodes.
Ka-nyin	..	(wood oil) Dipterocarpus turbinatus.
Shah-see	.	Acacia catechu (scarce)
Thitsee	..	Melanorrhœa
Kyet-poung	..	Echites.

A. 3.—Climate.

Places at which observations were taken and year for which taken. 1871.	Rain-fall in inches. January to May.	June to September.	October to December	Total.	Average temperature in the shade. May. Sunrise.	2 P. M	Sunset	July. Sunrise	2 P. M	Sunset	December. Sunrise.	2 P. M	Sunset	Prevailing winds. January to May	June to September.	October to December.
Akyab	22	163	15	2[illegible]0	80	83	82	79	80	79	78	79	75	N E	S E.	E S. E.
Ramree	20 1	153 2	17 [illegible]	191 2	79 23	87 16	84 6	77 10	77 18	77 16	74 2[illegible]	73 2[illegible]	75 0	N. W.	S W	E
Sandoway	28 44	195 52	12 43	236·39	79	87	82	76	83	77	64	81	70	E N E N N W	S. W S	S. W., S E, N. N W., N. E.
Northern Arakan						No record										
Rangoon	27·27	106·17	9·67	143 61	85	94	90	82	90	86	72	87	82	S S W	S S W	N N E
Bassein	10	72 60	11 61	84·61			No record							N E	S. W	S W and N. E.
Henzada	10 43	71 85	7 44	89 72	77	86	83	76	82	78	66	81	80	N N. E. and S W	S W	S W, S E, N E & N.W.
Prome	13 55	38 14	11 42	63 11	78	89	82	76	82	80	64	80	77	N E and S W	S. E and S W.	N. E and N W.
Thayetmyo	8·75	40 02	6 08	54 85	78	89	85	77	85	82	59	81	79	S E and S W	S E and S.	S. E and N. E.
Moulmein	39·25	189 50	17·10	245 85	76	83	80	75	80	77	66	80	75	N. N E	S S W.	S E and N. E.
Tavoy	39 80	175·90	14 10	229 80	76	83	80	75	80	78	64	82	76	N. N E. and S W	S S W	N E. and N W.
Mergui	47 30	123·90	16·90	188 10	77	85	74	74	83	74	68	80	70	N E and E.	S. S. W.	S. E. N and E.
Shwe-gyen	35 50	164·80	16·60	216 10	70	90	74	73	93	77	48	90	50	E. N E	S E. and S W	N. E, N and N. S. E.
Toungoo	19 21	64 47	10·4	93 72	79	89	85	80	90	86	82	94	87	N E and S W.	S. W.	S W and N. E.
General average	24·73	119·92	12·81	156·68	78 10	86·84	81 80	76·67	83·76	79 26	67 10	82·35	74·91			

B.—Political Relations.—1.—*Native States.*—NONE.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorising adoption or not	Family follow primogeniture or not	Has male heirs or not	REMARKS.
Arakan Division.						None.			
Pegu Division.									
Tenasserim Division.									
Khoontee, Eastern Karennee	Chief	Karennee, Heathen	48	None	In governing their territories	None	Primogeniture	Yes	
Bogyee Geiko Territory	Do.	Geiko do	70	Do		Do.	Do.	Do	
Saw-thee-paw, Eastern Karennee	Do	Karennee do.	37	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief authority in the Province of British Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No 212, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, thirteen Deputy Commissioners, one Superintendent of Hill Tracts, and twenty-two Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Prisons, who is also Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination, and a Conservator of Forests. The usual staff of Officers in the Public Works Department is also attached to the Province. A Political Agent is established at the Court of Mandalay and an Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner exercises the powers of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council, in all other respects Political and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India. The Judicial Officers are the Recorder of Rangoon, the Judicial Commissioner, the Judge of the Town of Moulmein, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, and three Town Magistrates.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue sub-divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions	Area in square miles	Population	Chief Towns with Population	No. of Villages	How many Civil and Revenue judges of all sorts	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from Court	Average do.	No. of Police	Total cost of officials of all kinds	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
												Rs	Rs	Rs
ARAKAN.	Akyab	12	4,855	273,152	Akyab . . .. 17,281 Myebong .. . .. [illegible]	1,8[illegible]	12	13	40	2[illegible]	30[illegible]	2,47,0[illegible]7	5,50,840	13,56,717
	Ramree	5	4,309	140,[illegible]19	Kyouk Phyoo . 2,677 Ramree .. . [illegible] Aung .. . . . 1,[illegible]1 Chedriba .. . 1,234 Myalboung .. .. 1,[illegible]	6[illegible]	6	6	48	10	338	78,017	1,50,70[illegible]	3,39,033
	Sandoway	3	3,067	50,117	Sandoway . .. . 1,508 Toungoop 1,479	404	4	4	147	21	226	43,230	50,533	1,17,444
	Northern Arakan ..	1	5,696	6,948	Myouk Toung, Pulukwa, Palekmay .. . Not given	177	2	2	60	25	238	*	734	3,738

PEGU.	Rangoon	15	9,806	373,078	Rangoon	100,000	1,581	14	18	44	26	679	7,56,117	9,65,344	44,50,782
					Yandoon	5,575									
					Pegu	4,161									
	Bassein	15	8,954	316,883	Bassein	19,577	1,554	13	14	76	34	410	1,66,187	3,81,229	12,78,717
					Lemyethna	5,325									
					Pantanau	5,876									
					Yay-gyee	4,693									
					Nga-thain-ghyoung ..	3,178									
					Kangyeedaing	1,500									
					Shwe-loung	1,317									
					Myoung-mya .. .	1,477									
					Nga-poo-tau	981									
					Kyoon-pyaw ..	1,655									
					Kyoung-tha .. .	219									
	Myanoung . .	15	4,150	444,750	Donabyoo	3,921	2,414	15	15	28	20	436	1,56,815	4,12,222	10,78,599
					Zaloon .. .	4,584									
					Henzada	15,285									
					Kaboung	2,949									
					Myanoung	5,516									
					Kyangheen	8,211									
	Prome	17	2,225	257,157	Prome	24,682	1,964	9	9	35	20	457	1,25,424	2,28,139	5,58,177
					Padoung	2,894									
					Shwe-doung	12,411									
					Peung-day	5,131									
	Thayet	12	3,275	132,604	Mengdoon	4,194	822	6	6	58	20	545	84,904	67,520	2,71,976
					Thayetmyo	8,379									
					Allanmyo } Myaidai }	5,766									
					Kama	3,404									
TENASSERIM.	Toungoo .. .	7	6,354	78,430	Toungoo	9,406	650	9	9	40	10	295	70,573	32,263	1,81,176
	Shwe-gyen	6	10,272	144,919	Shwe-gyen	6,957	775	7	11	30	12	468	83,074	87,736	3,48,684
	Amherst	12	15,144	235,738	Moulmein	53,653	556	20	19	40	9	844	3,32,267	3,82,572	12,45,975
	Tavoy	4	7,200	71,494	Tavoy	14,467	227	5	5	68	10	209	61,407	88,243	1,98,560
	Mergui	5	7,760	46,184	Mergui	9,577	182	5	5	10	3	219	49,154	55,043	1,38,022
	Total. ..	129	93,664	2,562,523	Principal Towns ..	389,107	13,151	127	136	...	..	6,058	22,57,765	34,45,227	117,79,935 †

* Included in Akyab.

† This is exclusive of the following sums:—

Forest Revenue	Rs.	7,72,399
Jail Manufactures	"	98,933
School Fees	"	6,739

D.

Population

DISTRICT.	Inhabited Houses			Population.					
	Number of Masonry Buildings.	Number of all kinds.	Total.	Men	Women	Children under 12 years of age. Male.	Children under 12 years of age. Female.	Total.	Number per square Mile.
Akyab	41	57,957	57,998	103,394	80,118	35,917	43,723	263,152	54·18
Ramree	1	28,136	28,137	39,773	43,281	31,717	26,145	140,919	34 54
Sandoway . ..	1	10,598	10,599	14,221	13,592	11,834	10,470	50,117	13 67
Northern Arakan .	..	1,923	1,923	2,330	2,159	1,489	970	6,948	1·22
Total.	43	98,614	98,657	159,718	139,153	80,957	81,308	461,136	24·88
Rangoon	587	79,643	80,230	144,491	122,548	56,131	49,905	373,078	38
Bassein	36	65,686	65,722	116,020	114,959	46,743	39,111	316,833	35
Myanoung	8	84,908	84,916	142,801	144,945	79,874	77,130	444,750	107
Promo	172	58,115	58,287	80,955	82,120	47,168	46,914	257,157	115
Thayetmyo.. . ..	37	30,333	30,370	44,567	44,933	22,706	20,398	132,604	40
Total..	810	318,685	319,525	528,834	509,505	252,625	233,458	1,524,422	53·60
Amherst	236	38,945	39,181	70,948	55,871	56,290	52,629	235,738	11·80
Tavoy	1	12,766	12,767	18,499	21,226	16,885	14,884	71,494	9·92
Mergui	1	8,367	8,368	12,992	12,614	10,968	9,610	46,184	5·95
Shwe-gyon	..	29,775	29,775	35,857	36,040	36,403	36,619	144,919	14·10
Toungoo	12	20,122	20,134	21,953	21,466	18,001	17,010	78,430	12·34
Total ..	250	109,975	110,225	160,249	147,217	138,547	130,752	576,765	12·34
Grand Total..	1,133	527,274	528,407	848,801	795,875	472,129	445,518	2,562,323	27·35

for 1872.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christian.												
European.	East Indians.	Natives.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.			
187	95	21	8,057	47,349	.	192,885	13,928	55,086	208,066		E. 1,915 I. 3,098	
7	21	..	208	3,955	.	127,078	9,650	31,548	109,371		E 1,808 I. 1,517	
4	11	1	47	1,958	.	43,581	4,512	9,935	40,182		E. 909 I. 882	
3	..	.	87	27	..	1,581	5,247	2,231	4,717		E. 400 I. 286	
201	127	22	9,029	53,299	.	365,131	33,337	98,800	362,336		E. 5,025 I. 5,783	
837	2,218	5,243	4,814	7,578	206	283,620	68,562	41,369	331,700		E. 14,103 I. 14,822	
54	157	20,599	998	2,605	20	213,806	78,684	31,369	285,464		E. 2,273 I. 3,856	
33	105	4,634	1,090	911	7	377,931	60,039	65,705	379,015		E. 19,042 I 26,215	
29	24	101	2,850	883	3	239,438	13,829	39,178	217,979		E 6,051 I. 6,220	
6	44	76	390	470	12	118,365	13,301	28,671	103,93[illegible]		E. 4,682 I 6,512	
959	2,548	30,653	10,052	12,447	248	1,23[illegible],100	224,415	206,29[illegible]	1,318,127	Burmese.	E. 46,152 I. 57,925	
148	2,277	1,656	15,598	12,279	6	203,774	..	35,585	200,154		E. 21,937 I 51,219	
7	66	..	494	515	..	70,412	..	21,988	49,506		E 518 I 236	
8	131	..	44	2,323	..	43,678	..	7,699	38,489		E 185 I 196	
9	36	..	638	24	1	144,211	..	20,843	124,076		E. 82 I. 551	
5	7	191	572	1,125	7	76,523	..	11,547	66,889		E 1,799 I. 1,669	
177	2,517	1,847	17,346	16,266	11	538,598	..	97,603	479,103		E. 24,522 I. 33,971	
1,337	5,192	32,622	36,427	82,002	262	2,136,829	267,752	402,757	2,159 566		E. 75,699 I. 97,679	

E.—Fiscal.

I.—The Survey and Settlement.

Survey.

NONE.

Settlement.

NATURE OF SETTLEMENT	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed	Date of expiry of Settlement	REMARKS.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	...	.. .	. ..	
,, for 30 years or upwards	....	...	....	
,, for 10 years and under 30	1,313 30	13,60,468	From 1870 to 1890	A fixed yearly rent, based on the actual extent of cultivation on date of settlement
,, under 10 years				
,, in progress	53	37,521	.. .	
Total....	1,366 30	14,03,989	From 1870 to 1880	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ..	....	....	....	
Ditto without such record	. ..	. ..	....	
Settlements during the year—detailed summary	40*	23,649	Not settled for any specific period, but liable to measurement whenever necessary.	* Prome District.

2.—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed Area in Acres.

DISTRICTS.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Total	Uncultivated. Grazing lands	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Uncultivable waste.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation	Assessment. Rate per acre on culturable land.	Assessment. Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.
									Rs.			
Akyab	.	.	289,331	289,331	..	628,141	2,101,416	289,231	* 5,56,840	8 As. to Rs. 2-8	2 Annas per acre Fallow land.	Rs. 1-8-0
Ramree	.		96,101	96,101	.	217,553	2,393,500	96,101	1,36,793	Rs 1-5-11		..
Sandoway			37,033	37,033	..	43,669	2,270,591	37,033	50,553	4 As to Rs. 1-10		8 As. to Rs. 1-10
Northern Arakan		..	.	1,260	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Rangoon	.		498,641	498,641	..	4,988,372	785,000	498,641	9,05,344	8 As to Rs 2-8		8 As. to Rs 2-8
Bassein	.		233,242	233,242	..	491,318	5,066,000	233,242	3,81,829	8 As. to Rs 2		8 As. to Rs 2-8
Myanoung	.	.	264,721	264,721	..	1,895,279	496,000	264,721	4,12,222	4 As to Rs. 2		4 As. to Rs 2
Prome			182,106	182,106	..	482,894	775,000	182,106	2,28,130	6 As to Rs. 1-8		6 As. to Rs 1-8
Thayet	.	.	102,807	102,807	..	635,193	1,342,000	102,807	67,530	4 As. to Rs. 1-4		4 As. to Rs 1-4
Amherst	..	.	221,039	221,039	..	3,128,960	6,241,760	221,039	3,82,572	4 As to Rs. 5		1 R. to Rs. 2-6
Shwe-gyen		.	81,963	81,963	..	4,416,800	2,173,440	81,963	87,766	8 As to Rs. 2		8 As. to Rs. 2
Toungoo		2,162	33,504	35,466	..	2,077,440	1,953,920	35,466	32,263	3 As. to Rs 1-8		2 As. to Rs. 1-8
Tavoy	..	..	61,604	61,604	..	2,279,680	2,266,880	61,604	88,243	6 As. to Rs 2-9		6 As. to Rs. 2-8
Mergui	.	..	38,654	38,654	..	1,920,000	3,004,160	38,654	55,043	6 As. to Rs 2-8		6 As. to Rs. 2-8
Total..	..	2,162	2,141,806 †	2,143,968	..	23,105,017 †	30,989,767 †	21,43,968 †	24,45,227 †			

* Including Rs. 222—Miscellaneous Revenue.
† Exclusive of Northern Arakan.

3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area, in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindaries, paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Great Zemindaries, paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law .	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	...
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. — Under law of primogeniture .	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. — Under ordinary law .	.	..		..	..	.	..	..
Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities .	4	2	4	1,105	276·25	261	Rs. A. P. 1 3 1	6
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ..	92	267	92	10,114	109	*467	10. As 1 P to Rs 1-14-3	..
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rupees 100 ..	396,793	13,422	399,611	2,132,749	4 66	5-13-4	From 8 As. to Rs. 5	From 5 to 10 Rs.
Holders of Revenue-free tenures .. — In perpetuity	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holders of Revenue-free tenures .. — For life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landholders who have redeemed the Revenue ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Purchasers of waste lands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	396,899	13,691	399,707	2,143,968				

* Average of 16 grants assessed.

4.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

This form must always remain blank in the Administration Reports of British Burma. There are no Zemindaree rights in the Province, and no lands are cultivated excepting those which are held direct from the British Government.

5.—Fiscal.

Register of Transfers.

NATURE OF TENURE TRANSFERRED.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS RECORDED			AVERAGE AREA, IN ACRES, OF EACH HOLDING TRANSFERRED.			REMARKS.
	By voluntary sale or gift	By compulsory sale	By inheritance	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance	
Great Zemindarees, complete	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto	.	..	..	..	..	..	
Large Zemindarees		.	.		.	..	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Zemindarees	2	..	..	241-11-10	..	..	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	40	2	..	5-10- 0	1-0-3	..	
Intermediate holdings of a transferrable character	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	
Revenue free tenures	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grants	2	..	2	1,883	..	1,215	

6.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	REVENUE LAST YEAR. Assessed.	REVENUE LAST YEAR. Realized.	REVENUE THIS YEAR. Assessed.	REVENUE THIS YEAR. Realized.	Cost of Collection.	Net collections during the year	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
From settled estates, bearing revenue in past year	11,95,733		11,94,773							
Settled estates, added to revenue roll during present year	25		915							
	11,95,758		11,95,688							
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	2,506		24,723							
	11,93,252	62,29,729	11,70,965	63,71,417	4,90,784	63,71,417	22,536	1	3-3-3	
Collections from Government estates ..	..		..							
Income from sale of Government estates	571		323							
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above	* 51,33,730		* 53,93,693							
Total ..	63,37,553	62,29,729	65,64,981	63,71,417	4,90,784	63,71,417	22,536	1	3-3-3	

* Including Capitation Tax, Land assessment in lieu of Capitation tax, and Fishery tax.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1871, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

NONE.

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1871.

NONE

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1871.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Ferries Act.. ..	Chief Commissioner British Burma	To provide for the more efficient control of the Ferries of the Province.	The Bill is before the Government of India.
Fisheries Act .		To provide for the more efficient letting and control of the Fisheries in British Burma	Bill returned for revision and has been since re-submitted to the Government of India.
Municipal Act ..		To provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in Towns in the Province of British Burma, and to make better provision for the police, conservancy and improvement thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.	Do. Do.
Steamer Survey Act ..		To provide for the periodical Survey of Steam vessels in the Port of Rangoon.	Has been enacted as Act 16 of 1871.

B.—Judicial

SHOWING the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing

Class of tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges	Number of judicial divisions	Average area of each division in square miles	Average population of each division	Number of tribunals	Number of judges, and number of judges, salaried, and pay of Assessors if any	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only — Paid	3			3	1 Judge	Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers. — Do	1			1	1 do.	Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, Civil jurisdiction to Rs 3,000 under Acts I and XXIV of 1863
Do do exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers — Do	96			98	1 do	Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd Classes under section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 Civil Jurisdiction up to Rs 500, 3,000 and 5,000 under sections III IV and V of Act I of 1863 with Revenue powers under the Rules of the Province and to some powers under Section 38 of Act XXV of 1861 and Section 66 A of Act VIII of 1869.
Magistrates of full powers, exercising only Criminal powers				3	1 Judge	Magistrate of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.
Do do exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers and also powers under Act VIII of 1869.	12			12	1 do	Magistrate of full powers with Civil jurisdiction to Rs 5,000 under Act I of 1863. Revenue powers under the Rules of the Province and powers under Section 66 A of Act VIII of 1869.
Magistrate of full powers, exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue as also powers under Sec. 445 A of Act VIII of 1869	14			14	1 do	Full power Magistrates under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Civil original jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1863. Appellate Civil powers over all the Courts in their districts Revenue original and appellate powers as in the Revenue Rules of the province Also additional powers under Sections 445 A and 446 B of Act VIII of 1869, Magistrates of full powers who have the chief Executive control over their districts, have powers to hear appeals from the orders of all Subordinate Magistrates in their districts, and are also Justices of the peace.
Court of Cantonment Magistrate exercising Criminal powers and Cantonment Small Cause Court.	2 1			1	1 do	... 2 years and fine Rs. 1,000, original Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.

Statement 1.

in the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1871.

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges: European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges: European. Commissioned military officers.	Total number of Judges: European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges: Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge: European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge: Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Receipts for other functions executed by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year during which the work of each paid Judge or Judges of each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year: Criminal.	Number of cases decided during the year: Civil.	Number of cases decided during the year: Revenue.	Number of cases decided during the year: Appeal.
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs						
..	..	2	1	..	2,800	..	8,400				215	.	..	
..	.	..	.	1	..	3,000	3,618			3	11	120		.
..	2	1	5	90	3,476	2,83[illegible]	1,96,180 9 7	[illegible]	Some [illegible] Registrars of deeds		13,159	1,[illegible]	2,676	.
..	..	1	2	..	11,000	..	33,918			15	4,[illegible]		..	.
..	1	4	7	.	5,583	..	71,655				2,650	3[illegible]	171	.
..	..	13	1	..	10,410	..	4,19,910 14 1	.			2,2[illegible]	93	2,500	1,47[illegible]
..	1	..	1	..	8,400	.	9,7[illegible]	2[illegible] 1,8[illegible]			[illegible] ..	213	. ..	.. ..

B.—Judicial

Class of tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges	No. of judicial divisions	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	No. of tribunals	Constitution of tribunals: stating number of judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.
Recorder's Court Rangoon. { Civil / Criminal	1 / 1			1	1 Judge and 5 Jurymen.	Original Jurisdiction Civil and Criminal, and Criminal appellate jurisdiction.
Small Cause Court (confined to proper functions)	1			1	Both under Act XXI of 1863 One Judge for both Courts Jurors employed in Criminal trials only.	Civil original jurisdiction in Suits up to Rs 500.
Recorder's Court, Moulmein ..	1			1		Civil original, Session and Criminal appellate jurisdiction.
Court of Small Causes, Rangoon.	1			1	1 Judge, no Jury or assessors.	Original Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000..
Sessions Courts	3			3	1 do with assessors in sessions trials.	Powers of Court of Sessions under section 32 of Act XXV of 1861. Appellate jurisdiction Criminal, Civil and Revenue over all Chief Courts of Districts and Magistrates with full powers, and Collectors of Customs.
Chief Court of the Province .	1			1	1 Judge ..	The Judge of this Court hears Criminal, Civil and Revenue appeals from all Subordinate Courts In Criminal cases has the power to confirm and revise sentence of death.

ABSTRACT

1 Chief Commissioner
3 Commissioners
2 Recorders
1 Judge of Small Cause Court
1 Cantonment Magistrate and Cantonment Small Cause Court Judge.
4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st Grade
4 do. do. 2nd do.
4 do. do 3rd do.
4 do. do 4th do.
1 Superintendent of Hill Tracts
5 Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade
5 do. do. 2nd do.
12 do. do. 3rd do.

Statement 1.—*(Continued.)*

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military officers.	Uncovenanted	Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Barrister of not less than 5 years standing.	..	..	1	..	20,000	..	Rs. 14,379 1-0 exclusive of what was drawn by the head clerk when absent in England on Sick leave.	23,641	Sessions Judge.	Sundays and holidays excepted.	12	38	620	..	16
		..	1	..	20,000	..	34,440	16,893	Do.		2	..	4,255	..	..
								28,221			6	16	1,087	..	19
	..	..	1	..	9,760	..	14,900	23,180			15	..	5,550	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	33,000	..	1,04,864	1,160			..	114	14	30	350
..	1	..	..	..	50,000	..	53,156	696-9	Executive functions as the Head of the Local Govt.		..	..	..	...	82

3 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, 1st Grade
4 do. do. 1st do. 2nd do.
5 do. do. 2nd do. 1st do.
5 do. do. 2nd do. 2nd do.
16 do. do. 3rd do. 1st do.
13 do. do. 3rd do 2nd do.
5 do. do. 3rd do. 3rd do.
9 do. do. 3rd do 4th do.
30 do. do. 3rd do. 5th do.
2 Assistant Cantonment Magistrates
4 Honorary Magistrates.

Judicial Statement 2.

STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence, in the Province of British Burma, for 1871.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS I.							
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice.							
Against the State.							
Waging war against the Queen ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1 Committed.
Collecting arms or concealing, attempt to wage war	..	..	.	..	..	..	
War or depredation on allied powers .	9	9	.	9	..	..	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights, and Measures.							
Counterfeiting Coin	3	8	1	6	..	..	1 do.
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ..	15	17	5	12	..	..	
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same .. .	1	2	1	.	..	..	1 do.
Making, using, or possessing false weights and measures	6	7	6	1	..	..	
Against Public Justice.							
Personating Public servants or soldiers .	30	53	25	28	..	..	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information ..	73	121	36	84	..	1	
Causing disappearance of evidence ..	7	11	2	11	..	..	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist Public servant	47	67	23	44	..	..	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	229	633	182	439	..	12	
Intentional insult, or interruption in judicial proceedings	93	109	5	104	..	..	
Harbouring an offender .. .	46	84	61	21		1	3 do.
Taking gift to screen offender . ..	33	46	23	23	..	..	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	68	126	65	61	..	..	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	65	77	12	65	..	..	
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign	324	651	268	382	.	1	
Failure to attend as juror or assessor ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
By Public Servants.							
Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public servants	104	146	60	83	..	2	1 do.
Public servants unlawfully trading ..	1	1	1	..	...	..	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	8	13	9	4	..	..	
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law	5	5	...	5	..	..	
Public servant intentionally, omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape ..	5	10	8	2	..	..	
Public servant negligently suffering escape.	62	104	34	70	..	..	
Breach of Police Act by Police officers ..	52	63	8	55	..	..	
False Evidence, False complaints or claims, and Forgery.							
Giving false evidence	81	123	55	66	..	1	1 do.
Fabricating false evidence	5	9	7	1	..	..	1 do.
Carried forward...	1,373	2,505	898	1,580	..	16	9 Committed.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred, &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Brought forward..	1,373	2,505	898	1,580	..	18	9 Committed.
False evidence, False complaints or claims, and Forgery.—(Continued.)							
Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate	1	1	1	..	..	..	
False personation in judicial proceeding ..	14	20	2	18	..	.	
Fraudulent claim to or concealment of property or suffering of decree ..	9	12	6	6	..	..	
False claim in Court of Justice ..	4	5	5	..		..	
False charge of offence	20	26	8	17	1	..	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint ..	37	37	1	36	..	..	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	16	19	11	7	..	..	1 do.
Public Nuisances.							
Public Nuisances under Penal Code	639	1,193	478	715	..	..	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	771	1,548	177	1,371	.	..	
Relating to the Public Peace							
Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	103	1,012	359	661	..	22	
Affray . .	183	611	179	412	..	23	
Offences relating to religion .. .	14	55	36	19	.	.	
Total Class I ..	3,271	7,077	2,161	4,842	1	63	10 Committed.
CLASS II.							
Offences against the Person							
Murder . By dacoits	29	53	5	16	1	2	29 Committed.
Murder . By robbers	10	10	4	4	.	2	
Murder . By poison for sake of robbery	.	..	..	..	..	.	
Murder . Do from other motives .	1	2	.	..	.	.	2 do.
Other Murders From motives, connected with woman	20	26	1	10	1	1	7 do.
Other Murders From other motives ..	64	84	24	23	1	6	30 do.
Attempt to murder	16	18	8	7	.	1	2 do.
Culpable homicide	48	45	11	24	.	1	9 do.
Attempt to commit suicide	16	16	6	9	1	..	
Causing miscarriage .. .	2	3	3	..	..	.	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	4	6	4	2	..	..	
Act done to prevent a child being born alive	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Grievous hurt	91	120	27	79	..	9	5 do.
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	12	15	1	12	..	..	2 do.
Hurt	254	482	236	218	5	5	
Hurt by dangerous weapons	64	81	32	43	4	2	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession	5	12	2	10	..	..	
Act dangerous to life or safety .. .	41	52	14	38	.	.	
Wrongful restraint . .	52	89	64	25	.	..	
Administering stupifying drugs ..	1	1	.	1		.	
Carried forward. ...	734	1,116	463	521	13	27	86 Committed.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped transferred, &c.	Remaining under trial	REMARKS.
Brought forward	731	1,120	163	521	13	27	86 Committed.
Offences against the person (Continued.)							
Wrongful confinement	57	125	89	36	..	..	
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession	7	18	9	9		..	
Assault or use of Criminal force	4,180	6,840	4,994	1,785	59	41	
Assault or use of Criminal force in attempt to commit theft ..	13	6	4	2	..	.	
Assault or use of Criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty	12	12	6	5	..	.	1 do.
Assault or use of Criminal force in attempt to wrongfully confine a person	2	.	.	..	..	..	
Criminal intimidation or insult	1,192	5,750	4,202	1,521	23	11	
Negligence with respect to any animal	2	4	4	..	..	.	
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication	56	60	16	44	..	..	
Unlawful compulsion of labor	2	3	2	1	..	..	
Assault on grave and sudden provocation	8	11	5	6	..		
Kidnapping or abduction	36	40	32	9	4	..	4 do.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement	5	10	10	..	..	..	
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent ..	22	..	35	..	..	..	
Adultery	166	122	116	3	1	..	2 do.
Rape	62	46	33	12	..	1	
Unnatural offences	3	8	4	..	1	..	3 do.
Defamation ..	12	80	72	12	1	..	
Attempt to commit rape	2	2	1	1	..	.	
Total Class II	9,156	14,314	10,064	3,967	102	80	96 Committed.
CLASS III. *Offences against property with violence.*							
Dacoity ..	170	322	99	115	..	21	57 Committed
Preparation or assembly for dacoity	1	6	2	.		1	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, poisoning and other means	45	41	16	21	.	3	1 do.
Robbery	1,14	1,8	74	89	.	10	5 do.
Extortion ..	47	106	62	36	..	..	5 do.
Housebreaking or house trespass in order to commit theft ..	597	329	165	157	1	3	3 do.
Housebreaking or house trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft	33	45	23	21	1	..	
Housebreaking or house trespass with preparation for attempt at hurt	13	17	8	8	..	..	1 do.
Housebreaking or lurking house trespass	86	90	51	38	2		
Abetment in the commission of dacoity	1	1	1	..	..	.	
Without violence							
Theft of Cattle	815	755	273	401	8	..	
Theft ordinary ..	6,433	5,025	1,583	3,473	21	47	1 do.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	578	812	261	535	1	13	2 do
Dishonest misappropriation of property	252	387	234	127	..	6	
Criminal breach of trust ..	69	75	31	38	1	3	2 do.
Cheating	158	293	182	103	5	2	1 do.
Malicious Offences.							
Mischief ordinary	540	1,157	931	253	2	1	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle.	15	24	11	13	..	..	
Mischief by destroying landmarks	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Serious mischief by fire ..	70	161	106	53	1	1	
Criminal trespass or house trespass	974	1,722	1,242	421	..	12	
Breaking closed receptacle ..	2	2	2	..	..		
Total class III ..	10,980	11,549	5,377	5,925	43	126	78 Committed.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred, &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS IV.							
Offences not included in the above Classes							
Belonging to a gang of .. Dacoits ..	4	7	4	2	..	..	1 Committed.
Belonging to a gang of .. Thieves ..	1	6	..	..	..	3	3 do.
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	662	1,090	416	633	2	9	
Bad habit and repute	273	401	109	292	..	..	
Criminal breaches of contracts of service..	28	30	22	8	..	..	
Abetment of the desertion of a soldier ..	2	3	2	1	..	..	
False charge with intent to injure ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Selling noxious food	5	8	..	8	..	..	
Furious driving and riding	5	5	..	5	..	..	
Negligent conduct in respect of fire ..	4	4	..	4	..	..	
Lottery	6	44	35	9	..	..	
Assault on Police officers	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Maintenance to wife and children .	78	78	45	32	1	..	
Recognizance	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Not included in the above .. .	11	28	12	16	..	..	
Total Class IV ..	1,084	1,709	676	1,014	3	12	4 Committed.
Special laws of the Province.							
Breach of laws relating to							
Excise on spirits and drugs	973	1,382	434	930	12	6	
Opium	304	432	100	332	..	..	
Stamps	2	4	..	4	..	..	
Post office	4	4	..	4	..	..	
Jails	17	26	2	23	1	..	
Forests	44	108	23	85	..	..	
Ferries	9	21	2	10	..	..	
Gaming and Lotteries	649	3,113	507	2,596	5	5	
Cattle trespass	83	197	89	108	..	..	
Possession of Arms	8	8	2	6	..	..	
Police	224	425	76	347	2	..	
Income Tax	8	82	64	9	9	..	
Artificers and Workmen, Act XIII of 1859	11	12	7	5	.	..	
Port Act, XXII of 1855 .. .	5	5	3	2	..	..	
Passengers' Act, XXV of 1859	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Contagious Disease Act, XIV of 1868 ..	43	178	4	171	3	..	
Seaman, Act I, of 1859 .. .	92	260	93	167	.	..	
Cantonment Rules	36	77	16	50	11	..	
Breach of the Peace Act, XXV of 1861 ..	7	12	5	7	..	..	
Carriages, Carts and Boats	414	1,268	376	863	29	.	
Other Local Laws	257	701	196	505	..	..	
Shipping Act	2	2	.	2	..	..	
Total ..	3,193	8,319	1,999	6,237	72	11	
Abstract							
Offences under Class I	3,274	7,077	2,161	4,812	1	63	10 Committed
Ditto. Class II	9,156	14,314	10,069	3,967	102	80	96 do.
Ditto. Class III	10,980	11,579	5,393	5,937	43	128	78 do.
Ditto. Class IV	1,084	1,709	676	10,14	3	12	4 do.
Breach of Special Laws of the Province ..	3,193	8,319	1,999	6,237	72	11	....
Grand Total ..	27,987	42,098	20,298	21,997	221	294	188 Committed.